FBIS

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MELNIKOV ON CURRENT WORK OF DISARMAMENT COMMITTEE

LD251523 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Apr 80 p 5

[Igor Melnikov "Commentator's Column": "Urgent Task"]

[Text] Geneva--The Geneva Disarmament Committee session continues. This traditional forum, which has operated since last year with an expanded membership, is now engaged in discussing the most urgent question of our time--ending the nuclear arms race and nuclear disarmament.

It is well known that the Soviet Union demanded the prohibition and elimination of nuclear weapons immediately the first atom bombs saw the light of day. The USSR and all the socialist communist countries stick strictly and consistently to that line. Proceeding from the premise that the nuclear arms race poses the greatest threat to peace, the Soviet Union, along with the other socialist states, submitted an important document to the Disarmament Committee in February 1979. The document contains specific proposals regarding talks on ending production of all types of nuclear weapons and gradually reducing stockpiles until they are totally eliminated. The document envisages that the talks should embrace all the countries possessing nuclear weapons, and also a certain number of nonnuclear states. Realizing that it is hard to reach the set goal at one go, this could be achieved in stages, on a mutually acceptable and agreed basis, while leaving the existing balance intact.

The proposals by the Soviet Union and the other socialist states are dictated by concern to preserve, consolidate and further develop existing positive achievements in the sphere of curbing the arms race and to take a substantial step forward in the struggle to ensure lasting peace.

It is no accident that the socialist states called their document--and it is also on the agenda of the present Disarmament Committee session--a working document. Its constructiveness and businesslike approach impress the large group of nonaligned and neutral states that are members of the committee. As for the feigned skepticism or else downright obstruction from the United States and a number of its NATO allies, what is behind all this is nothing other than a desire to give the Pentagon a free hand to implement its adventurist schemes.

The ending of production of all types of nuclear weapons, the gradual reduction of stockpiles of them and their ultimate elimination constitute an urgent task of our time. That is why the world's peoples are demanding practical talks on this issue in order to elaborate an appropriate international agreement.

Soviet, Other Speakers Cited

LD232336 Moscow TASS in English 2302 GMT 24 Apr 80

[Excerpts] Geneva, April 24, TASS--(TASS correspondent V. Antonov). At meetings of the Disarmament Committee under way here, representatives of socialist and developing countries expressed a serious concern over the fact that the turn in the policy of the United States and its allies that caused the aggravation of the international situation and the stepping up of the arms race complicates the talks on disarmament.

The United States representative talked again about the alleged use of chemical weapons by Soviet troops in Afghanistan. He could not refute the material proofs of the holding of U.S. chemical weapons by gangs sent into the Afghan territory, the proofs that were presented at a press conference in Kabul, and he admitted that so-called "rebels" in Afghanistan could really have tear gases of the U.S. make.

The USSR's representative in the Disarmament Committee V. Israelyan exposed in his statement the crude methods of authors of antisoviet falsehoods, the methods which U.S. leaders are not averse to using. On the basis of factual material, he showed all the groundlessness of the allegations of the United States' representative.

The Soviet delegate condemned the conduct of the Chinese representative who for three months of the presence in the committee did not once show any serious interest to the problems of disarmament discussed and only came out with vicious attacks on socialist countries and created on purpose difficulties in the committee's work.

"In the existing conditions", the Soviet representative stressed, "it is necessary to step up, and not to weaken, the efforts toward taking concrete measures on the arms race limitation and on disarmament".

PUGWASH DISCUSSION ON EUROPEAN NUCLEAR FORCES

LD280809 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 Apr 80 Morning Edition p 4

[Unnamed TASS correspondent report: "Against Nuclear Threat"]

[Text] Geneva--The meetings of the Pugwash working group devoted to discussion of the question of nuclear forces in Europe have ended in Geneva. Taking part in them were representatives of 17 countries--distinguished scientists, politicians, public figures and military men. The question of disarmament in Europe was the focus of the discussion.

The report published at the end of the meetings stresses the important significance of the UN General Assembly special session on disarmament which took place in 1978. This document notes that the present accumulation of weapons, especially nuclear weapons, constitutes a great threat to mankind. The adoption of disarmament measures must proceed on a just basis, which would guarantee the right of each state to security and would ensure the kind of situation where by at any stage of disarmament no one state or group of states would obtain advantages over others.

The report further points out that an effective agreement on limiting the deployment of nuclear arms is possible and would be advantageous for all sides. The strengthening of the security of all countries can be achieved by limiting production and even better by reducing stocks of nuclear weapons and not by escalating the arms race. Therefore, the document notes, it is important to undertake every effort to begin talks without delay before the qualitative nuclear arms race assumes an irreversible nature.

Taking part in the meetings on the Soviet side were Academician M.A. Markov, chairman of the Soviet Pugwash Committee; V.M. Falin, first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Information Department; Professor M.S. Milshteyn; and V.P. Pavlichenko, responsible secretary of the Soviet Pugwash Committee.

TASS REPORTS U.S.-UK NUCLEAR TEST IN NEVADA

LD271022 Moscow TASS in English 0934 GMT 27 Apr 80

[Text] San Francisco, April 27, TASS--The United States has staged jointly with Britain the test of a nuclear device at the Nevada test range. As was reported by the Department of Energy, the power of the underground explosion is from 20 to 150 kilotons.

This is the fifth nuclear test in Nevada this year.

PCF POLITBURO STATEMENT ON PEACE, DISARMAMENT

LD241550 Moscow TASS in English 1540 GMT 24 Apr 80

[Text] Paris, April, TASS--The aims of the struggle by the communists are peace and disarmament says the statement by the Politbureau of the French Communist Party, which was today published in the newspaper L'HUMANITE. As is pointed out in the document it is precisely for launching the broadest possible actions for the attainment of these aims that the French Communist Party and the Polish United Workers' Party have invited all the communists and workers' parties of Europe to participate in the Paris meeting. The aim of the meeting is absolutely clear. To call upon the peoples of the European countries for stepping up the struggle for peace, detente, peaceful coexistence and friendship among nations. The Paris meeting of the European communist and workers' parties for peace and disarmament, the Politbureau of the French Communist Party points out, prepared after broad consultation will be held with quite a specific agenda. This initiative meets the interests of the peoples of the continent. A large number of parties have already informed about their participation in the meeting. All this indicates that its results will be highly positive, the statement stresses. In analysing the present international situation, the Politbureau of the French Communist Party points out that the developments of recent months have borne out a change in the balance of forces in favour of the forces of peace and progress, which has firmly taken shape. The powerful movement of peoples for national and social liberation, for progress and human dignity, for democracy and human rights is a crushing blow to the positions of imperialism. This is most of all feared by imperialism, which is trying to consolidate its forces and oppose by any means possible th upsurge in the struggle of peoples. But these attempts do not bring about the expected results the statement stresses. Imperialism is suffering a defeat everywhere--in Iran and Vietnam, in Kampuchea and Afghanistan, in Nicaragua and in the Middle East as well as on the question of holding the Olympic games in Moscow. All this is happening, the Politbureau of the French Communist Party points out, against the background of a permanent aggravation of the economic, financial, political and social crisis, which not a single capitalist country can prevent. Imperialism's aggressiveness finds its expression in a reckless arms buildup, and, in particular, in the recent NATO's decisions to deploy new U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe, to increase military budgets, etc. In this connection, the statement points out in conclusion, one shall not underestimate the danger constituted by this adventurist policy to peace all over the world. Therefore, the struggle for peace and disarmament today must be stepped up.

INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENT BANK COUNCIL HOLDS SESSION

LD250901 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 Apr 80 Morning Edition P 4

[Text] TASS--The 25th session of the International Investment Bank Council has been held in Moscow. Taking part in it were delegations from the bank's member countries--Bulgaria, Hungary, Vietnam, the GDR, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the USSR and the CSSR--and representatives of the CEMA Secretariat, the International Bank for Economic Cooperation and the Interatominstrument International Economic Association. The session was also attended by representatives of Yugoslavia, of the banks of Afghanistan, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Mozambique, Socialist Ethopia and Finland, and of the African and Inter-American Development banks. The session opened with a ceremony devoted to the 110th anniversary of V.I. Lenin's birth. The council examined and approved the report on the bank's activity in 1979 and the bank's balance sheet as of 1 January 1980, which were submitted by the board, and adopted decisions on the distribution of profits for 1979 and other questions of the bank's activity. The session was held in an atmosphere of complete mutual understanding and businesslike cooperation.

'INTERNATIONAL SITUATION--QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS'

LD261700 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1015 GMT 25 Apr 80

["International Situation--Questions and Answers" program presented by all-union radio foreign policy commentator Valeriy Kosovan with Nikolay Ivanovich Lebedev, rector of the Moscow State Institute of International Relations, and telephoned dispatches from correspondent Boris Kalyagin in London and TASS political observer Anatoliy Andreyevich Krasikov in Paris]

[Excerpts] [Kosovan] Hello, esteemed comrades; First of all I would like to thank all those listeners who have sent letters to our program: (Aleksandr Tyuterin) of Orekhovo-Zuyevo, (Yakov Tikhonovich Makarov) of (Krivotzerye) village in Penzenskaya Oblast, Comrades (Kassin) of Gorkiy, (Nazarov) of Zabrayev settlement in the Buryatskaya ASSR, (Igor Belyayev) of Tashkent, and many, many others. Once again, many thanks. It is your letters, comrades, which have determined the themes for today's program.

Many of our listeners wonder why a sharp turn has taken place in U.S. foreign policy, which has led to a worsening of the international situation as a whole. (Semen Anatolyevich Zakharov) of Makhachkala, in particular, asks--I quote--the retreat by Washington from the policy of the early seventies has been brought about by a whole number of reasons of an internal policy nature. Could you tell us of the factors which influenced the forming of the present political course?

We have shown your letters, comrades, to Nikolay Ivanovich Lebedev, rector of the Moscow State Institute of International Relations, who is a doctor of history and a professor. Please begin, Nikolay Ivanovich.

U.S. Turn From Detente

[Lebedev] In his letter, (Semen Anatolyevich Zakharov) raises the question of the reasons of an internal-policy nature which brought about the retreat of the Carter administration from the policy of detente, reasons which lie at the foundations--to put it plainly--of a turn in U.S. foreign policy.

It is difficult, I would say, to separate these reasons from reasons of a foreign policy nature. I would like to begin with the latter in answering the question raised in the letter.

Washington alleges that the turn in its policy is a response to the events in Afghanistan. However, the reasons for the change in U.S. policy simply cannot lie in these events if only because the foundations of this policy were laid before, and not after, the events in Afghanistan.

Because of the negative position of the West, the negotiations on a reduction in armed forces and armaments in central Europe have been impended. Furthermore, as became known later, as long ago as 1975 the NATO countries worked out a modernization plan, in effect a plan for the rearmament of the West European bridgehead of the North Atlantic bloc with cruise missiles and Pershing II missiles. In this case, it is a matter not only of the desire of the NATO generals to achieve strategic superiority on the continent, but also of opposing political and economic detente in Europe by a trend toward whipping up tension and opposing collective security, the main outlines of which were marked out at the Helsinki conference, and by the further development of the bloc strategy. In 1977 it did not prove possible to conclude a new agreement between the USSR and the United States on limiting strategic offensive weapons, as was provided for in the Vladivostok understanding. For the signing of the SALT II agreement almost 2 more years were required. Meanwhile the United States began, in effect, a new round of the arms race by adopting a program for the creation of a system of mobile MX missile complexes, creating new Trident missiles for submarines, and testing cruise missiles with a range from 200 to 2,600 or 2,700 km.

[Kosovan] Nikolay Ivanovich, thus as long ago as mid-December 1979, any unprejudiced observer in Moscow or Washington could not have failed to realize that the United States had changed some trends in its policy, much more important than just the sale of grain or participation in the Olympics, that this was the program with which the President would enter the election campaign, that the White House was probably just waiting for an excuse to formulate these changes into some new doctrine?

[Lebedev] This policy on the transition of the seventies to the eighties assumed a particularly dangerous nature. Never since the days of Truman and Dulles has the security of the peoples been subjected to such a crude and severe test as now. True, the attractiveness of the idea of detente nowadays is so great that official political circles in the West will not risk coming out as its open enemies. However, they are stubbornly trying to convince the peoples that detente allegedly does not contradict a further arms race and, furthermore, that it can become unviable if one does not rely on a balance of terror.

In blathering about detente via deterrent they have in fact in mind a state of affairs in international relations in which mankind would be, as it were, forever doomed to sit on a powder keg and squander its efforts and resources for the sake of permanently deterring a potential opponent. Recent events incontrovertibly show this is how Washington wanted to see world politics in the eighties. But in order to obtain the support of the U.S. public they are trying to convince them that the United States is everywhere surrounded by enemies, that the United States is threatened by external forces, by communist plots, by Moscow's schemes, and so forth.

[Kosovan] Nikolay Ivanovich, to be honest, when the Soviet threat is talked about not by some ordinary person frightened by propaganda or by some crazy retired general, but when this theme is discussed by quite sane politicians and specialists, I am left with the impression that in fact these people are discussing and disputing not about the Soviet Union at all, about its power and intentions, but about the United States. It is just somehow more convenient to put forward the most outrageous demands and claims by placing them all at the Soviet Union's door, saying, as it were: Look how far they have driven modest, quiet and peace loving America!

[Lebedev] It stands to reason that no one pushed the United States into hardening its foreign policy. No one provoked the Carter administration to take this course. The members of the Carter administration themselves heated themselves up, if one may put it that way, brought themselves to this, and furthermore, as has already been said, this was done methodically, consistently and over quite a long period.

If one speaks not about pseudoreasons but about the real reasons for the turn in U.S. policy, these reasons must be sought not beyond the bounds of the United States, not in the mythical Soviet threat, not in the schemes of the Kremlin, but in the United States itself. Presentday America fully confirms Lenin's analysis of the various tendencies permanently in conflict in the ranks of the ruling bourgeoisie on the main questions of politics, including questions of war and peace. It is well known that detente, literally from its very first steps, was opposed by the most influential group of the ruling class, the military-industrial complex, the oil monopolies, the military top brass connected with them, a part of the bureaucratic apparatus and obviously the mass media, Zionist and other such circles.

Though in isolated cases these opponents of detente succeeded in forcing through decisions which did noticeable harm to positive political trends, they were not able to halt these trends. The need for changes, deep-rooted in objective reality, was too obvious. At the juncture of the sixties and seventies the United States was in a situation of acute crisis with many aspects, not only among the public but also in the ruling class in America, including a considerable part of its conservative rightwing; the prevalent viewpoint at that time was that the United States had no choice but to begin reviewing the foundations of the current policy, and as a minimum, to give up the extremes of the cold war.

Whereas at first, in the process of this policy review, the upper hand was gained by realistic trends, by the second half of the seventies the process of adapting U.S. policy to the changes in the world began to slow down.

No small part was played in this by the broad and insistent campaign waged by the opponents of detente, the opponents of those changes which were taking place in U.S. policy. One of these changes was the loss by the United States of military supremacy and the emergence of parity, or the approximate balance as they say in the United States, with the Soviet Union in nuclear missile weapons. This parity, or the approximate balance as they say in the United States, with the Soviet Union in nuclear missile weapons. This parity has more than once been recognized in words but, in fact, they tried to use the loss of military supremacy to explain all the defeats and failures of the United States in the international arena. This conclusion was utterly false but is very typical for imperialism in general and U.S. imperialism in particular, especially in connection with its attitude toward force, and primarily military force, as the main instrument of policy.

[Kosovan] Nikolay Ivanovich, it is obvious that not only did a change of course like this require changes in the mood of the ruling clique, but it was also necessary to undermine the resistance of the public to attempts to turn away from detente to a new variant of the cold war.

[Lebedev] This is absolutely true. It is known that detente in such main aspects as the improvement of relations and the development of mutually beneficial cooperation with the United States and the limitation of the arms race won the approval of the vast majority of Americans. This is why the opponents of detente over a long period undertook desperate efforts to poison the political atmosphere.

To this end a hysterical campaign was whipped up about the Soviet threat. Rumors were circulated concerning a suddenly discovered Soviet military brigade in Cuba, although Soviet military specialists, as is known, have been working there for many years, and official Washington itself has more than once admitted that this represents no threat to U.S. security.

The difficulties encountered by the United States, particularly the latest crisis in U.S.-Iranian relations, the seizure as hostages of the staff of the U.S. Embassy, were very cleverly used to whip up a chauvinist mood. All these, and other tricks, could not fail to leave some impression. It should also be noted that the moment of adoption of important foreign policy decisions coincided on this occasion with the beginning of the latest election campaign.

[Kosovan] Well, Nikolay Ivanovich, what about this election campaign? Many of our listeners, for instance (Vera Ivanovna Chaykovskaya) of Saratov, (Yevgeniy Pavlovich Somov) of Leningrad, ask to what extent the muscle-flexing by Washington is explained by considerations of the presidential election in the United States. How do you assess this factor, Nikolay Ivanovich?

[Lebedev] It may be thought that these considerations undoubtedly play a part in the fact that the present administration is building up its military preparations. In trying for a second term in the White House, and wanting to win the support of the mighty forces represented by the military-industrial complex, Carter is trying to show that he is a strong and tough politician. This also gives him the opportunity of arousing a chauvinistic mood among the population, of distracting the voters' attention from internal problems. The arrogant plans of the Carter team, of course, leave their imprint on the entire political life of the United States, and unfortunately lead to frequent waverings and acute turns--inconsistency--in its policy.

But all the same, it seems that this explanation also fails to give a full answer to the election. The election campaign is really more of a catalyst for shifts which are already taking place or have taken place in U.S. foreign policy rather than a reason for them. It is pertinent to say that the desire for muscle-flexing, which is so typical of the Carter administration at the present time, is being subjected to criticism even in the United States. I recall the statement of Stanley Hoffman, a well-known U.S. specialist in international relations, to the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee, in which he declared that America does not need muscle-flexing, but mind-flexing, intellect-flexing.

[Kosovan] Thank you, Nikolay Ivanovich.

European Communist Parties Conference

Preparations for a new meeting of European communists are nearing completion. It is to be held 28-29 April. Many listeners ask us to talk in more detail about this meeting, including Comrades (Zatsepin) of Kirovograd, (Vasilyev) of Moscow and (Moskvin) of Novosibirsk.

As you already know, the French Communist Party and the PZPR were the authors of the proposal for a new meeting of European communists. One might think there is nothing surprising in this. The whole world will soon mark the 35th anniversary of the victory over fascism in World War II.

The Polish people, real martyrs, have with their blood won the right to the eternal limitless respect of all Europeans and all those to whom peace is dear.

The French communists have entered the history not only of their own country but of all West Europe as the standard bearers of the anti-Hitler resistance movement in that part of the continent. Not for nothing does the French Communist Party bear the honorable name of the party of the shot [partiya rastrelyannykh].

The CPSU, like more than 20 other fraternal parties of the European Continent, willingly responded to the invitation from the French and Polish comrades to take part in the Paris meeting. Soviet communists consider that it will be an important event. The meeting will again demonstrate the united will of the communists for peace, will give its participants the opportunity to express their opinion on further steps and initiatives in the struggle for the true security of the peoples of the continent.

It is known that a certain discussion is going on about the preparations for the Paris meeting. Obviously this is as it should be. We, for our part, should like to express an opinion on some of the arguments being put forward in the course of it primarily concerning that point of view according to which the holding of a meeting purely of communists might harm the cause of the struggle for peace. Why? It is said because various forces are now taking part in the struggle for peace, and if the communists gather without them, this will undermine the conditions for cooperation with them in future. In reply to this argument, I should like to read one quotation; Certainly, there are some critics who persist in making a fuss simply because the communist and workers' parties of the European countries have decided to get together for a meeting. But why should this event cause surprise? Are not such meetings held from time to time at the initiative of political parties of various tendencies? These are the words of the secretary general of the Italian Communist Party, which he spoke at the conference of communists in Berlin in 1976. I think they are perfectly fair today.

Here is another argument; the bourgeois and petty bourgeois press is now trying to throw it in the face of the communists. In Paris, they say, a one-sided point of view will be expressed.

If any document is adopted there, it will also be a one-sided document they say, reflecting only the viewpoint of one side. But which is the one side they are talking about? No one conceals this: It refers to the socialist countries, to our country, the Soviet Union. In other words, they want to make it plain to the communists: If you speak up against the deployment of U.S. missiles in the center of Europe, if you condemn the decision of the December NATO session and if--may the gods forfend--your opinion should coincide with the proposals of the Warsaw Pact countries on negotiations on conditions of parity and equal security of the sides, by this you will then deserve to be condemned as advocates of one-sidedness and a narrow approach.

One may well ask: What does one have to do to demonstrate the absence of one-sidedness and a broad approach? Support the rearmament of NATO? Condemn the Soviet Union for not wanting to permit parity to be disturbed? Life continually forces people, parties and classes to take certain decisions, to make certain choices. A question of choice faces us today. But it is not a matter of choosing between a narrow or broad approach, or between a unilateral or multilateral approach to anything. Today, the choice facing Europeans can be formulated very simply: for a policy of peace or for a policy which objectively leads to war? Unfortunately, this is just how the question must be put now, 35 years after the end of World War II, and almost 5 years after Helsinki: imperialism is singlemindedly and blatantly conducting a policy of preparing for war. This anti-people policy is opposed by the resolute defense of peace by the countries of socialism, by the communists, by many social democrats, by believers and non-believers, by people of goodwill living in countries with different social systems.

Today, all those who sincerely desire peace, who think about the future and who want to demonstrate real concern about it must show unilateralness in the good sense of the word, and stand resolutely, firmly and clearly on the side of peace, against war.

UNESCO Mass Media Conference

An international conference on problems of mass information ended a few days ago in Paris at the headquarters of UNESCO--the UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. Why was this conference convened and what were its principal results? We have been sent letters containing such questions by (Arkadiy Matveyevich Zakharchenko) from Kiev, Muscovite (Leonid Ivanovich Kovalev), (Sergey Petrovich Kobylov), and others.

The conference was attended by TASS political observer Anatoliy Andreyevich Krasikov.

We contacted Paris and asked Anatoliy Andreyevich to speak about the course of the work of the conference and about its results.

[Krasikov] The aim of the international conference was the setting up of an organizational mechanism to study the needs of the developing countries and to give them assistance in the field of the mass information media. In 1978, a UNESCO general conference drew up and approved a special declaration--as it was called--on the basic principles concerning the contribution of the mass information media to a strengthening of peace and international mutual understanding, the development of human rights and the struggle against racism, apartheid and warmongering. This document indeed constitutes an all-encompassing charter of the principles for international information exchanges directed at benefiting peace and cooperation. This kind of code for the service of peace was unanimously approved by all members of UNESCO and was greeted with approval by the international public. However, its implementation is running into stubborn resistance from those forces who regard international information as a means for opposing positive changes in international life.

The Western information media are to all intents and purposes hampering, for example, a Near East settlement on the basis of justice in accordance with the resolutions adopted within the UN framework. One could also cite many other instances of the dishonest and unobjective manipulation of information with regard to other countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America. Developing states feel the fiercest pressure from the information put out by the major Western information agencies which bring down upon them an avalanche of tendentiously selected reports. Representatives of the majority of developing states spoke at the conference of the fact that dependence on the imperialist countries in the field of mass information is hampering their socioeconomic and political progress and threatening their cultural distinctiveness.

It is the conviction of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries that a regulating of international relations in the sphere of mass information will enable national mass information systems to develop and to enrich national cultures and at the same time to make the achievements of national cultures available to the peoples of other countries of the world. As was stated at the Paris conference by the leader of the Soviet delegation, Leonid Mitrofanovich Zamyatin, member of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet, the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, like the majority of the developing states, consider that the information media should serve the humane ideals of peace and a strengthening of trust and friendship. It is necessary to place a dependable shield in the way of propaganda which is attempting to sow dissension and enmity between peoples and which uses lies and provocations to interfere in their internal affairs. It is a question of basing international informational activity on the same principles of international intercourse which determine interstate relations--principles depending on international law, the UN Charter and the Final Act of the all-European conference.

The recommendations adopted in Paris were approved in the form that they were drafted by representatives of the developing and the socialist countries as a whole. So as not to find themselves isolated, the Western powers reluctantly acceded to the general view. Only one delegation, the U.S. one, stated that it could not unconditionally agree with the view of the other delegations since it had not obtained the appropriate permission from the White House.

ROUNDUP OF WORLD REACTION TO U.S. RESCUE ATTEMPT IN IRAN

LD271546 Moscow World Service in English 1300 GMT 27 Apr 80

[Excerpts] According to many political and public figures in various countries Washington's adventure in Iran has exacerbated the situation in the Persian Gulf and in the Middle East, and it also jeopardized world peace. As you might have heard in the news, the Americans have made an abortive attempt to rescue the hostages in Tehran by landing a contingent in Iran and violating its borders. Here's a cross section of world opinion:

The American military adventure has caused deep consternation at the United Nations. The UN secretary general said in his statement that the latest developments had made the situation in Iran ever more serious and proved the use of force would lead nowhere. According to Dr Waldheim, there is only one way of resolving the crisis in Iranian-American relations, through peaceful negotiation. Dr Waldheim stressed that his contacts with the Iranian leaders convinced him that they were interested in such negotiations.

The pirate action perpetrated by the United States has touched off fury in Iran. Mass demonstrations have taken place near the building of the United States Embassy. Iran, the Foreign Minister Qotbzadeh has said, strongly condemns the hostile action of the American administration taken either because of rashness or stupidity. The Iranian minister cautioned against grave consequences for those European nations who follow America's foreign policy.

The developing nations are particularly alarmed. India can't but denounce U.S. military adventurism, says a statement issued by the Indian foreign minister. The American action can't be assessed otherwise than a direct military intervention against an independent state, the representative of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen at the United Nations, Mr Ashtal, has said in his comment. He voiced his concern that the United States might stage similar military adventures elsewhere in Asia after the latest rehersal.

Further Report

LD271422 Moscow TASS in English 1403 GMT 27 Apr 80

[Excerpt] Algiers--"The American military action against Iran is a flagrant violation of all principles of international law and threatens peace and the security of peoples", writes the Algerian APS news agency.

Kuwait--The Secretary General of the Islamic Conference H. Chatti sharply condemned on behalf of Moslem countries the piratic action taken by the United States against Iran. In an interview to the SAUDI NEWS AGENCY he stressed that this armed provocation had increased tension in the region and caused serious concern in the Islamic world. "Moslem countries firmly protest these dangerous steps of the American administration", he said.

Ankara--Turkey's Foreign Minister Erkmen condemned the American actions in Iran. Speaking in the Turkish parliament, he said that the U.S. action was a violation of norms of international law and had seriously complicated chances of solving the American-Iranian conflict.

INTERPARLIAMENTARY UNION REBUFFS WEST ON AFGHANISTAN

LD290719 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Apr 80 Morning Edition p 4

[Correspondent Yu. Goloshubov report: "Lively Discussions"]

[Text] Oslo--The spring sessions of the Interparliamentary Union are ending in the Norwegian Storting building. Strenuous work has been under way for 50 days in various commissions.

There has been a discussion of the most important problems of our day--the strengthening of international detente, disarmament and above all the halting of the nuclear arms race. There were lively discussions of economic, social and cultural issues.

The representatives of the Soviet Union and the socialist community countries resolutely advocated that effective steps be taken on the problems discussed. During the debates the developing countries' representatives powerfully and resolutely advocated a just settlement of the Near East problem, the granting of their lawful rights to the Arab people of Palestine, and the peoples' definite liberation from colonial dependence.

The representatives of the United States, Britain and a number of other Western countries took a different stand, trying to use the Interparliamentary Union platform for unseemly purposes, seeking to impose on the delegates the discussion of the artificial "Afghan question." This in no way helped to achieve the main task facing the parliamentarians--strengthening the cause of peace and cooperation among the peoples. The Western delegates' desire to use the events in Afghanistan for fruitless discussions in an attempt to distract world public attention from NATO's militarist plans in Europe and the intrigues of the imperialist forces in the Near and Middle East were fittingly rebuffed by the parliamentarians of many countries.

TASS REPORTS CARTER ACCEPTANCE OF VANCE RESIGNATION

LD281524 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1510 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Text] Washington, April 28, TASS--President Jimmy Carter of the United States accepted the resignation of Secretary of State Cyrus Vance today. This was reported today by the White House Press Secretary Jody Powell.

According to agency reports, the immediate reason for the resignation was Vance's disagreement with the President's decision to conduct an armed operation in Iran.

Christopher Acting Secretary of State

LD281542 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1532 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Text] Washington, April 28, TASS--Warren Christopher, deputy secretary of state, has been appointed acting secretary of state. This was announced by Jody Powell, White House press secretary, today.

Dmitriyev Comment

LD281442 Moscow World Service in English 1300 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Text] According to American officials, the U.S. secretary of state, Cyrus Vance, has submitted his resignation to President Carter. We bring you a comment by our observer, Igor Dimitriyev:

Commenting on the resignation, news agencies seem to agree that one of Mr Vance's merits was that he had always counselled calm in times of crisis. His approach to big world issues was that of [words indistinct] that is why, according to senior American officials, Cyrus Vance felt compelled to resign after President Carter had ordered a raid on Iran. Officials of Mr Vance's calibre never resign on the spur of the moment, irrespective of how contrary to their best judgment a specific move of the government may be. Feeding on rumors the U.S. mass media have for years stressed the strained relations between Cyrus Vance, who preached moderation, and the Presidential national security adviser, Zbigniew Brzezinski, who has made a name for himself as the author of various doctrines where there was no place for moderation. Some foreign observers have gone on record as saying that it was more than a personal feud, it was a struggle between two political trends, not entirely different in terms of the supreme political objective, but nevertheless still very much discernible. Caution and moderation, against political extremism of the first water [as heard] that was the opinion of seasoned Washington observers. If we assume that they were not wide of the mark in assessing the two trends indide the administration the resignation of Mr Vance means that a hawkish approach to world issues has got the upper hand, and that (?perhaps) sober-minded officials are thinking of leaving President Carter's boat before it capsizes. Senator George McGovern, Democrat of South Dakota, has said in this connection: I deeply regret the resignation of Secretary Vance. It is clearly a loss for the cause of commonsense. These words seem to imply that when the cause of commonsense suffers a loss, the cause where there is little commonsense scores a [word indistinct]. This may be a signal to those in Washington who still believe in commonsense.

Motives for Vance Resignation

LD281722 Moscow TASS in English 1712 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Text] Washington, April 28, TASS--It was officially announced here that President Carter of the United States had accepted the resignation of State Secretary Cyrus Vance.

The White House so far refuses to comment in any way on this report, but numerous materials in the press, radio and television interpret Cyrus Vance's decision as an expression of his utter disagreement with the decision of the Carter administration to stage a military action in Iran's territory.

It is reported that Vance had tried to convince Carter to abandon this adventuristic step, but his attempts proved of no avail, and so Cyrus Vance resigned. It is pointed out here that he was particularly displeased with the role that Carter assigns in the U.S. foreign policy to the President's National Security Adviser Brzezinski. Some American observers are of the opinion that with Vance's resignation the policy of the Carter administration will be showing ever more signs of adventurism whose symbol Brzezinski is.

Resignation Letter Cited

LD281843 Moscow TASS in English 1823 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Text] Washington, April 28, TASS--It was officially announced here that President of the United States Carter had accepted the resignation of State Secretary Cyrus Vance.

The White House so far refuses to comment on this statement in any way, but numerous materials in the press, radio and television note that the state secretary took this step in protest against the adventuristic attempt of the Carter administration to release the American hostages in Tehran with the use of a commando raid.

The letter handed over by the state secretary to the President of the United States says that Cyrus Vance cannot publicly support Carter's decision. The letter says it is with a heavy heart that the state secretary resigns.

It is reported that Cyrus Vance tried to convince Carter to abandon this adventuristic step, but his attempts proved of no vail, and in this conection Cyrus Vance resigned. As it is noted, he was particularly displeased with the role that Carter assigns in the U.S. foreign policy to Assistant to thePresident for National Security Affairs Brzezinski. Some American observers are of the opinion that with Vance's resignation the policy of the Carter administration will be showing ever more manifestations of adventurism whose symbol Brzezinski is.

The White House press secretary announced that Deputy Secretary of State Warren Christopher will be acting state secretary.

Zorin: Foreign Policy Crisis

LD282012 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Text] President Carter of the United States has accepted the resignation of Secretary of State Vance. The White House so far refuses to make any comment on this report. Warren Christopher, the deputy secretary of state, will carry out the Secretary of State's duties in a temporary capacity.

Here is Valentin Zorin, a political observer with Soviet radio and television, at the microphone

[Begin Zorin recording] The resignation of Cyrus Vance from the post of U.S. secretary of state is a most extraordinary event. It is not by chance that it has become today one of the main topics commented on by newspapers, radio and television throughout the world.

The point here is not simply the considerable role played in the Washington hierarchy by Cyrus Vance, who held the third-ranking post in the government, but primarily the background to the case. It is no secret to anyone in Washington that Vance's resignation is a direct result of the failure of the military adventure undertaken by the White House in Iran. Observers now only disagree as to whether Vance really did decide to leave Washington of his own free will, as a sign of his disagreement with the actions of President Carter, or was it decided to make some sort of scapegoat of him? After all, someone has to take the responsibility for Washington's spectacular foreign policy failure.

The idea that Vance has been alloted the role of scapegoat is also indicated by the fact that he has been used in this role by the White House more than once recently. Suffice it to recall the voting by the American delegate in the UN Security Council on the Israeli settlements on the West Bank of the Jordan, when the White House placed the responsibility for "incorrectly understanding" the President's instructions on Vance.

Other political observers insist that Vance himself decided to leave Washington, having warned Carter of his decision some days ago.

However, this question--did Vance go of his own accord, or was he pushed?--is not all that important. The point is that the resignation of the statesman at the head of the U.S. foreign policy department since the first day of the present administration is objectively a reflection of the crisis being experienced by Washington in all its foreign policy activities. In picking over all the circumstances of the failure of the adventuristic act in Iran undertaken by the White House, Washington officials are trying to portray the matter as if "technical faults" are to blame for everything; faults in the American helicopters which took part in this act of brigandage. There certainly are faults, most serious faults. Faults which could have far-reaching and dangerous consequences. However, they are not technical faults, but political ones. The various parts in the helicopters and aircraft used by the raiders could have all worked perfectly, but the core of the matter would not have been changed by this.

Not by such reckless ventures can one solve complex political problems. Not with the aid of specially-trained commandos can one untangle complicated political knots. The fact that Washington officials today fail to realize this and try to resort to adventures of a defective nature, shows not any particular miscalculation of a technical or political nature, but a serious and dangerous crisis of Washington's whole foreign policy course.

The resignation of the U.S. secretary of state reported today in Washington is a symptom and reflection of this crisis. [end Zorin recording]

Vance 'Victim' of Iran Raid

LD282025 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Text] It has been officially announced in Washington that U.S. President Carter has accepted the resignation of Secretary of State Vance. We present a commentary by APN political observer Gennadiy Gerasimov.

One of the victims of the U.S. raid on Iranian territory turned out to be U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance. He objected to the planned adventure. The decision to carry it out was taken when he was not in Washington, in other words by bypassing the secretary of state.

The direct reason for Vance's resignation is not the only one nor the main one. Vance had already announced earlier that he would quit office as secretary of state when the present administration's term of office came to an end. The raid forced him to do it sooner, by becoming the final drop, so to speak, to fill his cup of patience to overflowing. The reasons for the resignation go deeper and are of a principled nature. Much has been written in the U.S. press about rivalry between Vance and Brzezinski, the U.S. Presidential adviser on national security matters. In the U.S. power structure such rivalry is inevitable. In this case, however, the point at issue was not a preset bureaucratic conflict or a clash of personalities, although this did in fact take place, but the selection of a foreign policy line.

Vance believed in diplomacy, was concerned over the development of Soviet-U.S. relations, and had the reputation of being a moderate. In the scheme of things accepted in the United States he was sometimes called a "dove." Brzezinski, on the other hand, after he came to power began to insinuate his hardline anti-Soviet schemes into international life. He, of course, belongs to the category of "hawks." The choice lay with the President and, in specific situations, he showed increasing preference for the "hawks."

Putting it somewhat simply, it can be said that Vance personified the realistic initiative in U.S. foreign policy. In particular, he considered that the administration's main achievement was the signing of the strategic arms limitation treaty, which has now turned out to be an orphan in the hands of hostile senators and the President, who has abandoned it. As far as Brzezinski is concerned, he did not conceal the fact, as AP reported, that he would like to take Vance's place.

In the past few months observers have been searching for an answer to the question "Where is Carter's foreign policy?" They have been complaining about zig-zags, turnabouts, improvisations, and cowboy stunts. Vance's departure removes a restraining impulse and alerts the whole world even more to the dangerous, adventurist course on which the United States has embarked.

CARTER TRIES TO JUSTIFY 'PIRATIC ACTION' AGAINST IRAN

LD281308 Moscow TASS in English 1249 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Text] Washington, April 28, TASS--U.S. President Jimmy Carter has sent a report to Congress trying to justify legally his abortive piratic action against the sovereign state of Iran. It is alleged cynically in the report that Washington's military action against Iran was undertaken in accordance with the American act of 1973 and the U.N. Charter.

But such arguments by the U.S. President have no grounds whatsoever. This was pointed out the day before by Frank Church, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, who accused the President of violating the very act to which J. Carter refers in an effort to justify his rash actions. Under the act of 1973 the President of the country has no right to start a war or to use American troops abroad without consulting beforehand the Congress and without an appropriate decision by legislative authority.

As is known, nothing of the kind had been done, and the attempts of the current President to justify his piratic actions against Iran, actions violating elementary international standards, by references to the U.N. Charter hold no water.

Facts indicate that the Carter administration, far from feeling any qualms of conscience over the failure of its military provocation against Iran, intends to follow its policy of armed ventures in the Persian Gulf area.

Speaking in an ABC Questions and Answers Programme, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs Z. Brzezinski said that the United States intends to take in the future any measures against Iran it may find necessary.

Harold Brown, U.S. defence secretary, said for his part that despite the failure of its armed action Washington leaves open all opportunities for setting free the hostages. Speaking in a CBS interview the Pentagon's chief asserted that the abortive attempt to free the hostages demonstrates Washington's "firm" intentions in this respect.

Harold Brown gave to understand that a new "rescue operation," similar to the abortive one, may be undertaken.

UPI reports referring to "government officials" that U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance has resigned in protest against the United States' action in Iran. The news agency says that Cyrus Vance was from the very beginning against the planned operation and warned the President that he would resign whatever its outcome.

Soltan Comment

ID281444 Moscow World Service in English 1300 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Text] Next, Radio Moscow news analyst Yuriy Soltan comments on U.S. policy towards Iran. Here is what he writes:

The question now on the minds of many people is what new action will Washington take against Iran? What new step will be made by the American President, whose ambitions have suffered such a tangible blow? It is hard to predict what he will do now that he has driven himself into a corner. But one thing is clear, however: The mission to rescue American hostages, or to be more exact the military provocations against Iran, has tremendously complicated the prospects of settling the American-Iranian conflict. The more so since the White House is taking on subversion which is to bring into power in the moderates, that is, pro-American elements. The stake is also made on crude military force.

The statements made on American television on Sunday by the chief of the Pentagon, Harold Brown, and the presidential adviser, Zbigniew Brzezinski, indicate clearly that the United States continues active preparations for military operations against Iran. More American warships are arriving in the Persian Gulf, while at U.S. military bases the troops are training to conduct operations in conditions similar to those in Iran. Preparations are said to have begun for a second military landing in Iran.

Nobody in the White House is thinking any more about how dangerous the new military provocations could be to the American hostages, though there continues to be hypocritical talk about concern for their future. The main goal is to save the prestige of the President and ensure his reelection for a second term, and to achieve that the White House is ready to sacrifice others, to sacrifice peace.

The military adventure and the setback it suffered have shocked the Americans and U.S. allies. President Carter gave the order to carry out the operation in violation of American law, without notifying the leaders of Congress and even the top officials of his own administration and most probably Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, who is said to have tendered his resignation as a sign of protest.

Also deceived were the American allies, who are being called upon to demonstrate solidarity. In the opinion of many observers such solidarity would in reality mean encouraging Washington's new military adventures.

There are complaints in Washington that whatever President Carter does he spoils everything. But Carter is not a private person, he is the leader of a great power on whose actions to a big extent depends the situation in the world. By provoking an armed conflect with Iran in order to boost his political position at home and by aggravating to the extreme the situation in one of the most tense regions of the world, Carter and his administration can place mankind before a direct threat of a war.

Plan to Eliminate Khomeyni

ID282150 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Excerpts] How was the sabotage against Iran carried out? Here is a TASS dispatch from Washington: The United States is continuing to discuss the sabotage operation against Iran undertaken by President Carter the aim of which, as has been announced, was the liberation of the American hostages. More and more fresh details of this operation which were not brought out in Carter's speech following the failure of the operation are becoming known.

Since the failure of the operation, the White House has been attempting to represent it as a humanitarian action with the aim of liberating the American hostages. However, a number of reports clearly say that during this military operation the possibility of seizing or annihilating leader of Iran Ayatollah Khomeyni, in the town of Qom, was envisaged. This is testified, in particular, by the fact that one of the intermediate bases was closer to the town of Qom than to Tehran. Thus, additional facts show that the sabotage operation was being prepared back in November of last year, immediately after the seizure of the American Embassy in Tehran.

About 100 men were assigned solely for the operation's direct implementation, not counting the numerous military-technical personnel which were to back up implementation of the action. All this was done at a time when the U.S. President was making numerous statements that the United States does not intend to use military force against Iran, when he assured its government that he wanted to solve the question of the hostages by peaceful means, and that he was in favor of good relations with the Iranian people.

RACHKOV SCORES U.S. ENERGY 'BLACKMAIL' AGAINST USSR, IRAN

ID251912 Moscow TASS in English 1839 GMT 25 Apr 80

["Who Threatens the West's Energy Supply?"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, April 25, TASS--TASS correspondent Boris Rachkov writes:

Over the years of the energy crisis in the West the United States has resorted to quite a number of actions aimed at undermining the fuel and energy situation in Western Europe and Japan which is unenviable as it is. The selfish nature of these actions is clearly seen in the light of the fact that the United States accounts for almost 70 per cent of all the fuel and energy resources prospected in the zone of developed capitalism, while Western Europe and Japan taken together have at their disposal less than 10 per cent of these resources. Whereas in 1977 the extent of energy self-sufficiency of the United States amounted to 82 per cent, the figure for Western Europe was not more than 40 per cent, while in the case of Japan it was only twelve per cent.

So the American energetics depends on the foreign market by only 18 per cent, while that of Western Europe by 60 per cent and Japan by 88 per cent.

The present turn made by the White House towards cold war and economic blackmail against the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community creates a serious threat to the use of Western Europe and Japan of convenient external sources of energy supply. For socialist countries annually supply the West with almost 100 million tons of various fuels (estimated in terms of oil), this being comparable with the annual oil consumption of such big countries as France or Italy. Under already concluded contracts West European countries are to receive before the end of the century more than 400 billion cubic metres of Soviet gas, this being almost double the current average annual gas extraction in Western Europe.

Washington's crude pressure on its allies to make them join the policy of economic blackmail against the USSR obviously increases for them the risk to lose this source of energy supply which has become traditional.

An even bigger threat to Western Europe and Japan is being created by the intensification of American aggression in the Near and Middle East. When pressuring the West European countries and Japan to make them join the economic embargo against Iran the Carter administration tried to calm its allies with talk that for them the loss of Iranian oil would not be all that painful. But in these efforts the White House does not take into consideration the increased solidarity of the independent oil-producing states which might prompt them to resort to a counter-embargo in support of Iran and this could become a real drama for Western Europe and Japan but not for the United States with its firm fuel and energy situation. The conclusion is obvious: Washington's policy is motivated by the selfish interests of a stronger competitor who wants to drive its less fortunate rivals into a corner.

GLAZUNOV COMMENTS ON CARTER'S ADVENTURIST POLICY

LD251528 Moscow World Service in English 1300 GMT 25 Apr 80

[Text] An exercise of the rapid deployment force is under way in a semidesert area in Idaho, the United States. The force is practicing rapid deployment in various parts of the world, above all the Persian Gulf. Our observer Viktor Glazunov makes this comment:

Will a war break out in the Persian Gulf? Such a question, which is far from being rhetorical, makes the headline in a Western daily. The escalation of American sanctions against Iran is met with grave anxiety everywhere in the world. Even the United Nations secretary general has been forced to warn publicly against the use of the force of arms against Iran and to call for utter caution and restraint.

The warning call can only be described as timely. The report about an abortive attempt to resuce the hostages in Tehran with the help of aircraft shows how dangerous the consequences of Washington's adventurism can be. The armed provocation against Iran indicates that Washington is precipitating a military confrontation with Iran. The President himself declares that the only next stop is to use force.

The atmosphere of war hysteria in the United Statesis characterized quite eloquently by the following fact: One of the tankmen taking part in the exercise in Idaho told a New York TIMES correspondent that until the last moment they had not known whether they would be sent to Iran or Idaho.

Possible operations against Iran are being practiced in Idaho at a time when a armada of American naval vessels is standing by ready for action off the shores of Iran and when variants of military actions in the Persian Gulf are being openly discussed at official level. Posing as a decisive and tough leader, President Carter boasts to journalists that despite everything he sleeps well, which is not to say of [as heard] his aides who, according to the Los Angeles TIMES, met in the White House for an extraordinary conference in the course of which a grave anxiety was expressed over the fact that the United States was on its way to a military confrontation with Iran.

But the President sleeps well. Warned that in case of military action the hostages will be doomed, he parries the warning coolly by saying that they were already in danger. In other words, the hostages are prepared to be sacrificed for the sake of U.S. oil and strategic interests. Revolutionary and independent Iran does not fit into the hegemonistic concept of a Washington administration that has proclaimed the Persian Gulf area as a sphere of U.S. vital interests. For Washington the hostages are only a pretext to make an attempt to regain the position it has lost in the region. For this end it is ready to resort to any means, even to unleash war.

The adventurism of such a course frightens American allies. Despite pressure they are not in a hurry to support even the economic sanctions against Iran, let alone the military. They have been calling more and more often for restraint and caution.

ANTI-SOVIET PROPAGANDA SEEN GETTING OUT OF CONTROL

LD250859 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Apr 80 p 5

[Yuriy Zhukov article under the rubric "Notes of a Political Observer": "Overkill..."]

[Text] The New York DAILY NEWS can be suspected of anything but sympathy toward the Soviet Union--as the mouthpiece of reactionary bourgeois circles, it has always cursed us for all it is worth, on any pretext. So it is all the more remarkable that on 22 April even that newspaper considered it necessary to sharply condemn the Washington administration's actions in permitting, as the newspaper put it, a propaganda "overkill" with respect to the Soviet Union.

"Carter strategists and spokesmen," the New York DAILY NEWS writes, "have repeatedly seized on fragmentary or dubious (!) intelligence in order to attack the Russians with accusations which, according to other officials, do not stand up to detailed scrutiny."

In this connection the New York DAILY NEWS recalls that the President's employees, taking "his mood" into account, are making public "intelligence data which in normal circumstances would be approached with extreme skepticism." And the newspaper enumerates false stories put into circulation by White House staff, in whose dissemination the newspaper itself exerted considerable efforts:

"Zbigniew Brzezinski, the President's national security adviser, stated that the Russians have started building up troops in Soviet Azerbaijan, north of the Iranian border. [paragraph continues]

This accusation was repeated last week by Hodding Carter, a State Department spokesman, and was then toned down somewhat when it became clear that there are...no indications (!) that the Russians are intending to invade Iran."

"Assertions that the Russians are using lethal gas," the newspaper goes on, "go far beyond what is confirmed by reliable intelligence data." All that has been reliably confirmed, it recalls diffidently, is that the United States used gas at one time in Vietnam.

"Finally," the New York DAILY NEWS notes, "there is no reliable intelligence information to back up" reports zealously disseminated by Washington to the effect that the students holding the American Embassy in Tehran are "being encouraged in some way or even trained by the Russians."

In a word, all around is complete confusion. All the "reports" blown up and zealously disseminated by the Carter administration's services are bursting like soap bubbles, one after another. "According to information from some circles," the newspaper writes, "it seems that officials and congressmen with access to unconfirmed (!) intelligence reports--in other words, mere rumors--are making them public.... Someone, somewhere, thinks that it is possible to gain by the use of propaganda."

But what is all this leading to? They are only building up "stockpiles of horror stories," as "a former official" frankly told New York DAILY NEWS correspondent L.A. Nelson: Carter is thus creating in certain American circles an "anti-Soviet mood with which he will not be able to cope when U.S. interests demand it: for instance, he and his leading employees are still bound by the promise to obtain Senate ratification of the strategic arms limitation treaty."

Remarkable admissions! That is really something to think about for the American and also the West European public, who are becoming more and more clearly aware of the dangerous consequences inherent in the Carter administration's "overkill" in its policy.

ARYUTUNOV ANALYZES CARTER, SHIM'ON PERES MEETING

LD252343 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1700 GMT 25 Apr 80

[From the "Window on the Arab World" program presented by Rafael Aryutunov]

[Text] Shim'on Peres, the leader of the Israeli opposition, has been invited to visit the United States. Although the invitation came from leaders of the U.S. Zionist-American organizations, the first 3 days of Peres' visit to Washington were crowded with political talks with U.S. statesmen including the secretary of state. The leader of the Israeli opposition was also invited by President Carter for talks. The U.S. President made great efforts to demonstrate great interest in the meeting.

The U.S. press carried reports saying that Peres discussed with Carter and members of his administration questions concerning the policy of Washington and Tel Aviv in the Middle East and in particular the fate of the so-called Palestinian autonomy talks. One can suppose that the discussions also touched on other issues which the U.S. press has not mentioned. The important thing, apparently, was not the question of the whispers exchanged in the quiet of the White House by Carter and Peres but the fact that the meeting should take place at all.

Some days ago Carter had talks in the White House with Prime Minister Begin, and today he meets with a public official who, if not an opponent, is at least a rival of Begin. Here emerges the delicate nature of the situation. Naturally, Carter understands this. Why then was this meeting arranged? At first, it may appear that the U.S. President has become certain that Begin is becoming increasingly unpopular in Israel and he is looking for a replacement should the Begin government go. There might be a grain of truth in this. But this is not the main aim Carter was seeking when he invited Shim'on Peres to the talks.

The main aim is to try and find a way out of the dilemma in which U.S. policy finds itself in the Middle East and to try and prove to the Arabs that the United States listens to their view and appreciates their condemnation of the Begin government. The aim also is that if the Arabs make concessions to Washington, it might be possible to replace Begin with Peres. But the attempt by the United States to influence the Middle East situation in this way appears very foolish. The essence of the matter is not who will run the affairs of the Israeli government but in changing U.S. policy. So far that has not been forthcoming. In any case, Carter discussed with Peres, as reports say, measures which prevent granting the Palestinians in any shape or form the right to self-determination and the establishment of an independent Palestinian state.

PRAVDA: U.S. SEEKS BASES AS BRIDGEHEAD FOR AGGRESSION

LD281345 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Apr 80 P 5

[Yuriy Glukhov "Commentator's Column: A Sinister Web"]

[Text] As the New York TIMES has reported, the United States has signed agreements with Oman and Kenya in accordance with which American Armed Forces have obtained access to air and naval bases on those countries' territory. This is by no means the first report of the Pentagon's feverish activity in preparing military bridgeheads in various parts of the world, above all the Near and Middle East and the Indian Ocean.

At the end of March Washington managed to foist on Ankara an agreement on "cooperation in the sphere of joint defense." In accordance with this agreement Turkey has granted the United States a 5-year lease on 26 military bases, which have been used by the Pentagon in recent years only on a provisional basis. Tel Aviv is offering the American military its services. Bases are being placed at its disposal--both existing bases and bases being constructed with the assistance of the Americans themselves in the Negev Desert, and also Israel's biggest Mediterranean port--Haifa. It is planned to hold joint American-Israeli maneuvers, one purpose of which is the practical takeover by the Pentagon of the military sites it has obtained.

Nor is As-Sadat lagging behind in complicity with Washington, clearly demonstrating what really lies behind the Egyptian-Israeli "peace treaty." The Egyptian president has declared that he is "prepared to place at U.S. disposal all the facilities it needs to reach the Persian Gulf." U.S. and Egyptian air forces have held "joing training maneuvers." Egypt figures in the Pentagon's strategic plans as a springboard for operations in Africa and the Near East.

In weaving a sinister web of bases the United States is trying to enmesh more and more countries. Pressure is now being brought to bear on Somalia. Showering them with promises of military and economic aid, American imperialism would like to make that country its underling. They are working on a number of other nonaligned states with the same end in view. Every method is being brought to bear--political blackmail, intimidation with the mythical "Soviet threat," speculation over the "Iranian" and "Afghan" questions, promises of economic and military "aid." But the majority of the nonaligned countries are rebuffing American intrigues, remaining true to the anti-imperialist policy. The scale of the Pentagon's military preparations, which are accompanied by saber-rattling and threats against Iran and other states, are arousing concern among the world public. The creation of bases thousands of kilometers from U.S. territory has nothing to do with that country's security interests. In reality it is a question of the preparation of a bridgehead for aggressive actions and for the struggle against national liberation movements and the creation of a threat to peace throughout the world.

'PROVOCATIVE' LE NOUVEL OBSERVATEUR MONDALE INTERVIEW HIT

LD241535 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 13 Apr 80 P 3

[G. Dadyants Article: "Provocateur Holds an Interview"]

[Text] In its 7-13 April issue the French weekly LE NOUVEL OBSERVATEUR published an interview with U.S. Vice President W. Mondale. A cursory glance at the text of the interview is sufficient to grasp the nature of the relationship between interviewer and interviewee.

"Is a wall of mutual misunderstanding building up between Europe and the United States?"

"What makes you say that?"

"The European establishment's concern over what it calls U.S. 'weakness'..."

"Our weakness?"

"All the same," the magazine pressed, "there is a lack of good mutual understanding between Washington on the one hand and Bonn and Paris on the other..."

If we are to believe LE NOUVEL OBSERVATEUR, it seems that Bonn and Paris are not getting enough "U.S. leadership." And the results of this lack are plain to see. When you, Mr. Mondale, see that several European statesmen are seeking conciliation with the USSR, "do you not tell yourself that the spirit of Munich is sweeping Europe?" Do you feel, for example, that France has been of great assistance to you during the latest crisis between East and West over Afghanistan? The task of the provocateur, the role of which is played in this case by LE NOUVEL OBSERVATEUR, is clear--to do everything possible to intensify the confrontation between the USSR and the United States and at the same time also to urge West Europe to fall in with the U.S. anti-Soviet policy. Needless to say, Mondale readily succumbed to the provocation, demanding that "the Europeans, Japanese and others" join the United States in its policy of political sanctions against the Soviet Union. "Let us say," Mondale said, "that in relations between the Western world and the Soviet Union we would like our allies to agree to use both the carrot and the stick." It is also suggested that France should use the stick--by taking part in the boycott of the Olympic games in Moscow, which in Mr. Mondale's opinion will be "a decisive step forward." I do not know whether or not the French petty-bougeois element with Trotskyite quirks represented by LE NOUVEL OBSERVATEUR was fed carrots in childhood, but it was clearly not given very much of the stick--otherwise this magazine would not risk publishing in its pages not only anti-Soviet but also anti-French provocations.

BURLATSKIY ON NEED TO REVEAL TRUTH ABOUT MAO'S ACTIVITIES

Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian No 14, 2 Apr 80 pp 9, 14-15

[Article by Fedor Burlatskiy: "Historical Truth in the Grip of Political Lies"]

[Text] The 5th plenum of the CPC [Communist Party of China] Central Committee adopted one of the important decisions in the period following the death of Mao Zedong and the downfall of the "gang of four." Here is an external look at the range of questions discussed by the plenum in an atmosphere (in the words of the Western press) of "much wrangling" and "bitter arguments." They include: 1. Discussion and adoption of a decree on the convocation of the 12th party congress. 2. Additional selections to the Permanent Committee of the Politburo of the Central Committee; discussion and adoption of a decree on the institution of a Secretariat of the Central Committee. 3. Discussion and adoption of the document "Certain Norms of Political Party Life." 4. Discussion of the draft of the revised by-laws of the Communist Party of China.

The plenum adopted a decision on the complete rehabilitation of the former Deputy Chairman of the CPC Central Committee and former Chairman of the Chinese People's Republic Liu Shaoqi.

At the same time, the plenum adopted "strict, but timely, measures in regard to comrades making serious mistakes." As stated in a communique, the plenum "in conformity with the wishes of broad masses both within and outside the party decided "to satisfy the request of comrades Wang Dongxing, Ji Dengkui, Wu De and Chen Xilian on releasing them from the position held and to release or to intercede for the release of the aforesaid comrades from the leading positions occupied by them in the party and the state."

Thus, an impression might be created that historical truth seemingly triumphs. But one question--perhaps the main question--remains open: what are we dealing with--the start of a serious shift in the internal policy of the Communist Party of China or with the next stage in internal party struggle?

There is no doubt that despite the importance of this event in the life of the CPC and China as a whole, its consequences will be half-hearted and incomplete as long as the truth remains hidden about the real inspirer and transmitter of the "cultural revolution"--Mao Zedong.

This truth is needed not only for the restoration of the memory of tens of millions victims of the "cultural revolution." It is also needed as the only reliable guarantee of the radical revision of Mao Zedong's heritage of the internal and foreign policy of Maoism which is destructive to China.

Further Revision of the "Cultural Revolution"

Step by step among those whom the Chinese press calls the "undercutters" of Mao Zedong's banner there is a growing escalation of critical assessments of the "cultural revolution." About a year ago, it was stated in official appearances that the "cultural revolution" was seven-tenths "good," but three-tenths of it reflected errors ascribed, incidentally, exclusively to the "gang of four." A noteworthy address made by Deputy Chairman of the CPC Central Committee Ye Jianying in September 1979 in connection with the 30th anniversary of the establishment of the People's Republic of China contained a more critical assessment of the "cultural revolution." It, as a matter of fact, was examined through the prism of the activities of the "gang of four," although certain homage in the direction of the "cultural revolution" was still retained. The next step was taken in the decisions of the 5th plenum of the CPC Central Committee.

Here it was stated: "In the course of the cultural revolution, the party committed a serious error that could not but cause deep distress." It was subsequently emphasized that the rehabilitation of Liu Shaoqi applied not only to the personality of the actual victim; it was also undertaken so that "our party and our state would never lose their color."

In the decision of the 5th plenum, it is pointed out: "To annul the charges imposed by the 12th plenum of the party Central Committee of the 8th convocation on Comrade Liu Shaoqi "as being a traitor, an agent provocateur, a strikebreaker," and the erroneous decree--"to exclude Liu Shaoqi forever from the ranks of the party, to remove Liu Shaoqi from all positions both within and outside the party." At a suitable time, to hold a mourning meeting dedicated to the memory of Liu Shaoqi; to oblige the appropriate departments to reexamine the files connected with the question of Liu Shaoqi and based on fabricated, false and erroneous charges.

Details of the death of the former Chairman of the People's Republic of China have become known only most recently. According to communications of his children, Liu Shaoqi died in prison in the city of Kaifeng in November 1969. According to the version, which, however, has not been officially confirmed, he was not given medical assistance and he died from pneumonia. Liu Shaoqi's children reported that their mother, Wang Chuangmei, was condemned to death after her husband became the object of persecution in 1968, and only through a miracle was she able to save her life. Liu Shaoqi's oldest daughter, Liu Aiging, was beaten and locked up in a "stall"; this is what the revolutionary guards [khunveybiny] called the illegal prisons in which they kept persecuted party workers. Liu Shaoqi's son, Liu Yuanyang, had to sell his blood to earn a living. And even Liu's youngest daughter, six-year old Liu Xiaoxiao, was unable to avoid persecution; she was forced to be at meetings where her father was criticized, and she was also subjected to a storm of attacks. Liu Shaoqi's children also reported that at the very outset of the "cultural revolution" their father asked to be relieved of his post of Chairman of the People's Republic of China and also of the post of member of the Politburo of the CPC Central Committee in order to go with his family to Yenan and engage in peasant labor. But he was not permitted to do this. In the newspaper CHONGREN RIBAO, which published this report, Liu Shaoqi's children hint that the responsibility for the death of their father is to be personally attributed to Mao Zedong.

At the 12th plenum mentioned in the communique and held at the height of the "cultural revolution" in 1968, the Politburo and secretariat chosen at the 8th CPC Congress in 1956 were devastated. All the power in the country was concentrated in the so-called "proletarian staff headed by Chairman Mao Zedong and Deputy Chairman Lin Biao." This "staff" replaced the highest state and party organs. It contained (together with Mao Zedong) 14 persons, including Lin Biao, his wife Ye Chun, Chief of the General Staff Huang Yongshang, two of his deputies, Kang Sheng--Chief of a special investigation group attached to the CPC Central Committee, Minister of Public Security Xie Fuzhi, Mao Zedong's former bodyguard Wang Dongxing and also members of the future "gang of four"--Jiang Qing, Yao Wanyuan and Zhang Qunqiao. Zhou Enlai also became a member of the "proletarian staff."

As we see, the work of breaking up this so-called "proletarian staff of the cultural revolution" is now reaching its conclusion. First the "gang of four" headed by Jiang Qing was overthrown; now Wang Dongxing and other secondary personages of the "cultural revolution" have been cleaned out.

The main content of the decisions of the 5th plenum is to be found in the personnel changes. They provide a key to an understanding of the present stage of the struggle for power in China and to changes in CPC internal policy.

Downfall of "Leftist" Outsiders

The outsiders of the "cultural revolution"--four members of the Politburo of the CPC Central Committee--suffered a decisive defeat.

Who comprises the new "quartet," which so far has not been called either a "gang" or an "antiparty group"? They are Wang Dongxing--the former deputy chairman of the CPC Central Committee, Jin Dengkui--the former first political commissar of the Beijing Military District, Wu De--the former chairman of the capital's "revolutionary committee," and Chen Xilian--the former commander of the Beijing Military District.

Immediately after Mao Zedong's death, they thought it a good thing to betray their patrons, and some of them even took an active part in the arrest of Jiang Qing and his followers. In order to show the political face of the new "quartet," we shall say a few words about one of them who progressed especially far up the official heirarchy in the CPC and took the post of deputy chairman of the CPC Central Committee--Wang Dongxing.

This man achieved a precipitous career, which had just as precipitous a collapse. He began it as a personal bodyguard to Mao in the period of the "long march". For long years he stayed away from political activities. His advance belongs to the period of the "cultural revolution." The post of general secretary of the CPC Central Committee (occupied by Deng Xiaoping) was eliminated andWang Dongxing became head of the office of the CPC Central Committee, assuming certain functions of the party secretariat.

Wang's real importance lay in the fact that he was at the same time the commander of military unit No 8341--a special unit which guarded Mao's residence and a special district of Beijing--Zhonganhai, where the leaders of the CPC live and work.

Many Western commentators did not suppose by chance that after Mao's death Wang Dongxing assumed the role of a "gray cardinal"--an influential leader behind the scenes who simultaneously headed the Central Committee's internal-security apparatus and acted as an arbitrator in the argument about Mao Zedong's heritage.

There can be no doubt that Wang Dongxing is a person most dedicated to Mao Zedong. The same can be said about other members of the new "quartet." All of them were directly involved in the campaign against Liu Shaoqi as well as against Deng Xiaoping. The defeat of these leaders signifies a marked weakening of the "leftist" group and strengthening of Deng Xiaoping's group.

What Do the New Appointments Mean?

This is evidenced even more by the decision concerning new appointments to the Politburo of the CPC Central Committee and also concerning the creation and restoration of the secretariat in the party. The plenum decreed an increase in the number of members of the Permanent Committee of the Politburo of the CPC Central Committee and elected two new members to its membership--Hu Yaobang and Zhao Ziyang. Hu Yaobang was made general secretary of the Central Committee; aside from him, Wan Li, Wang Rengiong, Fang Yi, Gu Mu, Song Renqiong, You Qiuli, Yang Dezhi, Hu Qiaomu, Yao Yilin and Pang Chong became members of the secretariat of the Central Committee.

What sort of people are they and what can they contribute to China's political life? What sort of criterion was used to promote them?

The first thing to strike the eye is that they are either outright proteges and supporters of Deng Xiaoping or people who are close to him.

The second thing is that most of the new leaders suffered in one measure or another in the period of the "cultural revolution"; they were either subjected to outright persecution or were demoted to minor positions.

The third thing is that these people, who only recently entered the second echelon of power, have solid technical or administrative experience and are now being promoted to the first echelon of political power.

Two new members of the Permanent Committee of the CC Politburo--General Secretary of the CPC Central Committee Hu Yaobang and Zhao Ziyang--are typical in this regard. Their biographies, published by the Xinghua Agency, contain gaping blanks coinciding with the period of the "cultural revolution." A big political future is in the offing for these people. Western commentators go so far in their speculations as to advance the supposition that in five years "it is conceivable," the London DAILY TELEGRAPH has written, "that a partnership will arise in governing of the state between Hu Yaobang, who could be occupying the ruling post in the party, and Zhao Ziyang, who could be occupying the ruling post in the government."

What new contributions will this generation of CPC leaders bring to the field of politics? And what generally may be expected in the area of new political decisions from the 12th party congress? At this time it is difficult to say definitely. There is no doubt that the victory of Deng Xiaoping's faction means a strengthening and even deepening of the pragmatic line of the "four modernizations." Incidentally, a communique of the 5th plenum places emphasis basically on the slogan "socialist industrialization." Whether this means significant corrections in the policy of the "four modernizations" or only a verbal signification of the same slogan will become clear in the future.

But even now certain considerations deserve attention. China stands objectively facing most difficult economic, social and political problems which apply not to one or another department (restoration of planning of the economy or functioning of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee) but to the entire system of management and what is more--to the whole social-political system. But today there can hardly be an affirmative answer to the question as to whether the leadership of the CPC is actually facing up to the difficult task of restoration of the gains of socialism and, most important, developing such organizational and political forms as would make the political system in China effective both from a production and from a social point of view. The problem is especially acute in regard to forming a working class and a scientific-technical intelligentsia, as well as the implementation of universal education of the population almost half of whom are still illiterate.

What was declared at the last plenum? It was stated that the solution of the task of the "four modernizations" would require of the party the solution of a whole series "of important questions," including the development of a long-term program of national-economic development, the development of "an economic system that would meet the requirements of development of the national economy"; the development of "a program of development of education and that system of education which would meet the requirements of the national economy, as well as of a number of most important political questions in the life of the state and party life and also the solution of questions of ideological and theoretical character. The need for an early convocation of the 12th CPC Congress is motivated by this.

What "new economic system" and "system of education" are they preparing to introduce in China? This question evidently continues to be the object of sharp discussions and political struggle. While some are in favor of partial utilization of private capital, as was provided by the 8th CPC Congress (1958), others are being increasingly influenced by the prescriptions of so-called "market socialism." A whole series of measures in this direction has already been implemented in China. For example, for the purpose of eliminating the tremendous unemployment (no less than 20 million), it is permitted to set up private cooperative associations in the service sphere--sewing shops, photographic shops, cafes, hotels and the like. Another example is the creation of joint stock companies involving the participation of foreign capital.

The plenum enunciated another aim--creation of guarantees against the repetition in the future of "violations of socialist democracy and legality." This should be served in particular by a document adopted at the plenum "Certain Norms of Political Life in the Party" and also a discussion of the draft of revised CPC by-laws, which it is proposed to present for approval at the 12th party congress.

But the aforesaid documents principally deal with organizational questions, the principle of democratic centralism, the responsibility and discipline of communists. They do not contain any new additional guarantees of a principled character against violations of party legality and intraparty democracy.

But this is not the only thing. The main point is the following: The "cultural revolution" was not just a struggle for power but a sharp turning point in the fortunes of the Communist Party of China that started in the period of the "great leap forward." It is therefore quite inadequate to rehabilitate people who had suffered undeservedly at the time of the "cultural revolution." There should be repudiated the actual decisions that led to the formation of a military-bureaucratic dictatorship, a regime of the personal power of Mao Zedong and completely canceled the decisions of the 8th CPC Congress.

What is the state of affairs in regard to this question and in regard to the assessment of the whole trend of the "cultural revolution"? The plenum stressed the need of strengthening discipline in the interest of increasing stability and undertook measures for the further limitation of mass activity, the first of which was the abolition of the so-called "wall of democracy" in Beijing.

The plenum proposed to the All-Chinese Assembly of People's Representatives to delete from Article 45 of the Constitution the words where mention is made of the right of citizens to "broad statements of opinion, full exposition of views broad discussions and datzebao." This decision is noteworthy in two respects. First, this is the first open attempt against the principle demagogically formulated by Mao Zedong himself; this not only does not increase but even further restricts the already curtailed rights of citizens.

What did the plenum declare in the field of foreign policy? Can we expect any sort of changes in China's relations with the USSR and other socialist countries? So far there have been no signs of such a shift. To all appearances, the new generation of leaders stands on the ground of Deng Xiaoping's "pragmatic nationalism."

The Chinese leaders are interested in the quickest possible rearming of the Chinese Army and the creation of a powerful thermonuclear and missile potential. The assistance which they could receive in this connection they are seeking from the West. China is interested in carrying out a modernization of its economy, which would require from 60 to 100 billion dollars of foreign investment. And China is counting upon getting this help likewise from the capitalist countries. These considerations determine China's entire foreign policy, which is based on a rapprochement with the capitalist West at the expense of a further deterioration of relations with the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community.

But this is manifestly improvident, more precisely, shortsighted pragmatism. How can one reconcile the slogan "socialist modernization" with a strengthening of political and economic ties with the capitalist West? One contradicts the other. It is absurd to think that the West would assist in the building of socialism in China. Then socialist construction sooner or later will be sacrificed to the aim of creating a military-industrial complex and that therefore there will occur that same "loss of red color," the need for retention of which was proclaimed at the 5th plenum of the CPC Central Committee.

This entire contradictoriness and ambiguity of the adopted decisions are no accident. They reflect the desire to remove from the fire of criticism at any price the chief hero of the "cultural revolution" of Mao Zedong and therefore his ideology and his politics.

Lonely Monk Under a Torn Umbrella

In the 5th plenum's communique, the name of Mao Zedong is mentioned twice. In one place it states that "Comrade Mao Zedong and other proletarian revolutionaries of the old generation began the great cause of socialism and communism." In the other, the task is set of "restoring the true character of Mao Zedong's ideas," which conceivably could become the subject of special discussion at the 12th CPC Congress. No mention is made of Mao Zedong's role as the leader of the "proletarian staff of the cultural revolution."

The plenum repeats the standard assertion that Mao Zedong made a contribution to the preparation of the Chinese people's revolution and the building of the People's Republic of China. But a much more important consideration is the fact that he turned the country in a direction away from the socialist path to the traditional path of nationalism and personal power. It is he, and no one else, who is the chief hero of the Chinese Thermidor.

In a word, the decisions of the 5th plenum shamefully treat that person who killed Hamlet's father. We have in mind the tragic figure of Liu Shaoqi, who personally took part in the creation of the cult of Mao Zedong's personality.

Mao again stayed aloof, again kept apart from the general mass, again remained in proud solitude. "Alone, alone, I am always alone," Bulgakov's Voland says with incomparable intonation. "A lonely monk wandering over the earth under a torn umbrella," Mao Zedong spoke of himself with heart-rending sadness.

What caused him to be alone? Possibly, his myrmidons, who as a greedy crowd thronged around his throne and trampled, drowned and strangled each other before the eyes of the saddened monk? Is it possible to believe that this was "intrigue behind one's back" (as expressed by Mao) outside the imperial palace where the poor lonely monk had moved in?.. Is it possible to believe that in the period of the "cultural revolution" he, powerless and weak, was only barely in touch with the political drama being played before his eyes by Lin Biao, Jiang Oing and other active participants of the bloody carnage? Possibly so, if not for the facts--unambiguous, indisputable, obvious...

Here are a few of these "small facts." Back in the period of the "great leap forward" in 1935, Mao Zedong succeeded in expelling from the party and removing from all military and political posts his chief--Zhang Guotao and subsequently expelled him from China. Shortly after this, Mao had Wang Ming, one of the CPC's prominent leaders, ostracized. In the middle of the 50's, a case was fabricated against Gao Gang, a leader of Northeastern China and Rao Shushi. They were accused of seeking the posts of general secretary of the CPC Central Committee and premier of the State Soviet. Gao Gang died in prison; it was reported that he had committed suicide.

Rao Shushi disappeared into obscurity. In 1959 the minister of defense Peng Dehuai was removed from all posts. Peng Dehuai had dared to appear openly and courageously at the 8th plenum of the CPC Central Committee in Lushang with a criticism of Mao Zedong's policy on the question of the "great leap forward" and "people's communes." Subsequently, in the period of the "cultural revolution," it was the turn of Politburo member and Mayor of Beijing Peng Zhen, Politburo candidate member and secretary of the CPC Central Committee Lu Tini, Deputy Premier and Chief of the General Staff of the People's Liberation Army Luo Ruiging and many other big leaders. (A photograph exists: the Red Guards had seized Luo Ruiging, whose legs after his attempt to kill himself were put in a plaster cast. He stands in front of a crowed with arms twisted and broken behind him and his face twisted with pain.)

Then they started to pick on Liu Shaoqi. At first he was named secretly as the "most prominent person in the party proceeding on the capitalist path" (but everyone knew who was being referred to).

And what about the actual members of the "proletarian staff of the cultural revolution?" Didn't they feel on themselves the heavy hand of the "lonely monk?" In the fall of 1971, an airplane crashed on the territor of Mongolia with Chinese identification marks. There were found at the site of the crash, the remains of the aircraft and the bodies burned beyond recognition of pilots and passengers. In China, the destruction of this plane was reported and that Lin Biao had been in it.

Destruction of the "Heirs"

The "lonely monk" did not like living heirs. He created an artificial vacuum around himself so that there would be no one next to him but only below, far below... While Mao was still alive, Zhou Enlai--one of the veterans of the Chinese Communist Party, who more than anyone else could have had pretensions to the succession of power after Mao Zedong's death, himself died on 8 January 1976. After Zhou Enlai's death a report appeared in the Western press quoting a physician who had treated him to the effect that Zhou himself had refused treatment of his illness--cancer of the lungs. He had learned that Mao at a closed conference had come out with a criticism in regard to him. In a chat with the physician Zhou had said: "In China the worst sickness possible is political disease. If someone is sick in a political sense, he is doomed." Zhou Enlai's wife enunciated the fear that her husband was being poisoned, that a slow acting poison was being put in his food.

After Zhou's death, Deng Xiaoping became an object of persecution; he at that time was the first deputy premier of the State Soviet and in the period of Zhou Enlai's sickness in fact carried out the duties of the premier. The immediate reason for his being severely criticized and expelled was the disorders that had taking place in Beijing at Tienenmen Square on 5 April 1976, the day of remembrance of the dead.

This is what happened in the case of the top echelon of the political leadership. But when will the truth be told about the millions of victims among the rank-and-file communists, among the youth, among the millions of ordinary Chinese? According to the clearly understated estimates of Western experts, from 15 to 25 million persons died in the period of the "cultural revolution."

No, the truth concerning the period of Mao Zedong's domination in the CPC has not been told even this time. For this reaon the 5th plenum of the CPC Central Committee "triumphantly declared" at an early stage that, as it were, Liu Shaoqi's rehabilitation shows that the "Communist Party of China is a serious and honorable Marxist party, one that adheres to the principle of respect of facts and obligatory rectification of committed errors."

Until the whole truth is told, the shade of Hamlet's father will bother the souls of the Chinese leaders and all thinking Chinese and will serve as the subject of division, arguments and bitter collisions within the party and throughout the entire country. But both contemporaries and their descendants need the truth about Mao Zedong's activities.

Do you remember what Dante says:

"The whole world is inundated with the cursed poison;
The cowed people, engulfed in fear, remain silent,
And you, heavenly light, fire of love,
Command that the innocent who were slaughtered rise up.
They elevated Truth, without which there is no,
nor can there be, peace in the Universe."

Truth, only Truth--severe, naked, cruel, natural, unbearable--is what the Chinese Communist Party and all the Chinese people need. It is this that can create a guarantee against repetitions of "cultural revolutions." It is this that opens up the way to the real development of China on the path of socialist modernization. Edifying Truth. Unique Truth.

U.S. 'HINDERS' DIALOGUE BETWEEN NORTH AND SOUTH KOREA

LD290857 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 24 Apr 80 p 3

[Report by correspondent B. Pilipenko under the rubric "Notes Apropos": "Three's a Crowd"]

[Text] Panmunjom-Ulaanbaatar--The glance from beneath the green mask was like being shot at point-blank range. The contemptuously twisted mouth. The slick, Hollywood way he handled his gun. Just waiting for the order....

We looked at one another, separated by the 38th parallel. A world away. Here, at the Korean settlement at Panmunjom, more than two decades ago, Korea was disfigured by a scar which is still evident--the scar left by the Pentagon infantry "surgeons."

What does this American soldier know of the fate of the Korean people? Is this creature with the celluloid glance capable of explaining in coherent terms what he and the other 50,000 thugs are doing in South Korea? But this question has already been answered for him, in due manner, by his superiors.

"Thank God the war was in Korea.... Had it not been there there would have been a Korea some place else." This revelation came from U.S. General James Van Fleet, commander of the 8th Army at the beginning of the fifties. Unwittingly, but very accurately nonetheless, he had described the essence of Washington's policy.

The Americans said that their invasion of Korea was prompted by concern for the welfare of "small" countries and peoples. This was the start of the continuing saga of the American military presence, a tragic saga for the southern part of the Korean Peninsula.

True, the ground has begun to rock of late beneath the feet of the patrons-cum-occupiers. Each new North-South meeting at the peace negotiations table--whatever the outcome--makes it increasingly clear that in this station three's a crowd. For that reason the United States is doing its best to hinder the dialogue between North and South. To preserve its position on the peninsula, of course.

Occasionally we learn that another North-South meeting has been held or has reached deadlock (I was there when, totally without warning, the South Korean side failed to appear at the talks). This means that Washington has managed to pull the strings to which the obedient puppets are attached.

Previous attempts to hold talks on Korean unification, as VOA remarks, as if by the way, failed because North Korea demanded that representatives of all strata of the population participate in them.

Well, well! So the talks are being hindered by "representatives of all strata of the population." What of the much vaunted American democracy and human rights about which the Carter administration has shed so many tears? Is it not for these very "strata" to decide, through their representatives, their own fate, the fate of their nearest and dearest and their motherland?

Of course, VOA mentioned not a word about who is actually hindering the talks. It might give itself away.... But the truth will out. Every twist of the discussion "suprises"--and for many years they have been produced, as a rule, by the South Korean side--bears the imprint of an American hand.

It reached the point where Washington was proposing "tripartite talks" involving the United States which were bluntly and unequivocally rejected by the DPRK Foreign Ministry. And it explained to the "ignorant" that the entire complex of political, economic, cultural and other problems between North and South is the nation's internal affair.

What could be clearer, you might think! Nevertheless, the superfluous third party is still making its brazen presence felt at the 38th parallel and lurking behind the backs of the South Korean side at the talks. And the scare dividing the country still shows no sign of fading. "Thank God," the ingenuous General James Van Fleet might say....

KUZNETSOV MEETS WITH OUTGOING DPRK ENVOY

LD281435 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 Apr 80 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Reception of Ambassador"]

[Text] On 23 April V.V. Kuznetsov candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, received Kim Chae-pong, DPRK ambassador to the Soviet Union, in the Kremlin in connection with his upcoming departure for home.

Talks were held in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

V.F. Maltsev, USSR first deputy foreign minister, gave a luncheon in honor of Kim Chae-pong in connection with his departure.

SERGEYEV ARTICLE MARKS DPRK ARMY DAY

LD281517 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 24 Apr 80 p 3

[Maj Yu. Sergeyev article under the rubric "25 April--Korean People's Army Day": "Protecting the Gains of the Working People"]

[Text] Forty-eight years ago, on 25 April 1932, during the struggle of the Korean people against the Japanese colonizers, the first armed detachment was formed by Korean patriots. This date is celebrated by working people and soldiers of the DPRK as Korean People's Army Day.

Created on the basis of similar partisan detachments, led by communists, the Korean People's Revolutionary Army pursued the just struggle to liberate the working people from national and social oppression. This struggle was not easy. It was successfully completed in August 1945 when the Soviet Armed Forces during their liberating mission in the Far East struck a crushing blow against the Japanese aggressors.

In the North where the power passed into the hands of the people, the Korean working people under the leadership of the Korean Workers Party [KWP] carried out broad social and economic transformations. The Korean People's Army, successor to the glorious revolutionary traditions of the People's Revolutionary Army, became the reliable defender of the gains of the DPRK working people. The organizational shaping of the Korean People's Army was completed in 1948.

The servicemen of the Korean People's Army and the working people of the DPRK displayed heroism and courage during the patriotic war of liberation (1950-1953), and in defending their revolutionary gains, foiled the criminal plans of the imperialist aggressors and their puppets. During this just struggle the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries were on the side of the Korean people and gave the DPRK broad moral and material support.

Today the DPRK working people are successfully laboring to fulfill the second 7-year national economic plan (1978-1984) and are achieving new successes in socialist building.

This is being effected in the complex situation of Korea's division. Although the war on the Korean Peninsula finished long ago, there is still no lasting peace here and only an armistice has been signed. U.S. imperialist circles still regard South Korea as a "bridgehead of anticommunism" in Asia and are striving to turn it into an element of the military alliance they are creating between Washington, Tokyo and Seoul. U.S. troops are present in the South of the country, a slander campaign is being waged against the DPRK and there are incessant acts of provocation in the Demilitarized Zone. South Korea has become an arena for militarist demonstrations. For example, the major U.S.-South Korean military "Team Spirit-80" exercises have just finished here, during which troops of the United States and of the Seoul regime rehearsed operations for deploying U.S. Army units in South Korea in the event of "emergency circumstances" emerging.

Such a course aggravates the situation in the Korean Peninsula and creates obstacles in the path of the peaceful unification of the country on a democratic basis. The Korean people and their friends support the initiative of the KWP and the DPRK Government aimed at satisfying the aspirations of the Korean people, who want to live in peace in a united democratic state. In accordance with this initiative talks are being held in Panmunjom to prepare for a meeting between the premiers of the North and South of Korea.

Under conditions when tension persists on the Korean Peninsula through the fault of reactionary forces, the DPRK Government is displaying concern to strengthen the republic's defense capability and heighten the combat readiness of its armed forces. The servicemen of the Korean People's Army are persistently improving their skill and achieving new successes in combat and political training.

The Soviet Union and the DPRK, our peoples and armies are linked by traditional fraternal friendship, which is developing steadily. Soviet people and servicemen of the Soviet Armed Forces fully support the just struggle of the Korean people for the peaceful unification of the country on a peaceful and democratic basis without interference from outside and for the withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea. They congratulate the servicemen of the Korean People's Army on their holiday and wish the personnel of the Korean People's Army new successes in military labor for the benefit of peace and socialism.

DPRK MILITARY ATTACHE ADDRESSES MOSCOW GATHERING

LD281519 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 24 Apr 80 p 3

[Untitled TASS report]

[Text] On 23 April in the Central Museum of the USSR Armed Forces an exhibition opened, dedicated to the 48th anniversary of the foundation of the Korean People's Army. Senior Col (Khan Son Cher), the military, naval and air attache at the DPRK Embassy in the Soviet Union, addressed those assembled.

SOVETSKAYA KULTURA: KARMAL ON APRIL REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY

LD262130 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0825 GMT 25 Apr 80

[Text] Moscow, 25 April, TASS--"A responsible duty is today being laid upon our intelligentsia by the party and people: by their art, by the ardor of their hearts it is to serve the cause of the revolution, the cause of consolidating the new power, the cause of strengthening the friendship and fraternity of the Afghan people with the people of the great Soviet Union and other countries," said Babrak Karmal. The secretary general of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, gave an interview to a correspondent of SOVETSKAYA KULTURA in connection with the second anniversary of the April revolution. Talking about the participation of the intelligentsia in the construction of the new life, Babrak Karmal said that works by Afghan writers and poets, artists and composers "should clearly and rightly depict the vanguard role of the working class and peasantry of Afghanistan in the revolutionary transformations now going on in the country."

"We expect from our creative intelligentsia," Babrak Karmal continued, "new works worthily celebrating the image of the soldier of Afghanistan's people's Armed Forces, who is defending at the cost of his own life the April revolution. We hope that on the Afghan theatrical stage, the heroic images will be embodied of those who have led our people to the building of a new society in the country--the members of the PDPA, of those who must today become the ideal of our glorious youth. We hope that our literature and art will also worthily reflect the image of the new woman of Afghanistan, who, together with us all, is today building the country's happy future. Every writer and poet, artist and performer, composer and architect, man of the cinema and journalist who truly loves his homeland and his people must consider himself mobilized by the revolution," Babrak Karmal emphasized.

KARMAL ON SOVIET ASSISTANCE IN AFGHANISTAN

Mexican Television Interview, 26 April

LD261924 Moscow TASS in English 1410 GMT 26 Apr 80

[Text] Mexico City, April 26, TASS--Since the time of the Great October Revolution the Soviet Union and Afghanistan have been bound by traditional links of friendship. The people of the USSR now, too, continues rendering disinterested fraternal aid to the Afghan people. This has been stated in a Mexican television interview by Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and the prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. The Soviet Union, he stressed, has been actively fighting for peace, democracy and progress. It has been giving support to all movements for national liberation of peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America, against reactionary imperialist forces, against fascism, colonialism, Zionist and racism, exactly, therefore, the reactionary Western press has lately printed heaps of lies about the Soviet Union.

The presence of a limited contingent of Soviet troops in Afghanistan, said Babrak Karmal, is based on the Afghan-Soviet treaty of friendship, goodneighbourliness and cooperation dated 1978, the Charter of the United Nations Organization and also the legitimate right of the Afghan people to approach for aid in order to defend their national sovereignty from external aggression, intervention and provocations on the part of American imperialism which uses mercenaries, who are also supported by reactionary forces of China, Pakistan, Egypt and Israel. The soviet troops, he stressed, will return to the USSR when all attempts of intervention and aggression on the part of other countries against Afghanistan's national sovereignty, integrity and independence end.

Central Television Interview, 27 Apr

LD272157 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 27 Apr 80

[Text] The Afghan people and the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] which unites all the workers and toilers of our country in its ranks, cordially thank the friendly people of the great Soviet country for the enormous moral and material aid they have given us in all fields, stressed Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA], speaking today on central television.

The fraternal and friendly relations between the Soviet Union and Afghanistan, he went on to say, have a common history. At its source stands Lenin, the great leader of the workers and oppressed peoples of the whole world. A few days ago, solemn meetings devoted to the 110th anniversary of the birth of Vladimir Ilich Lenin were held throughout our country by party, state, public, trade union, youth and women's organizations and among the peasants. This alone shows the stable and unbreakable relations between our countries.

The Soviet Union was the first country to recognize independent and sovereign Afghanistan, Babrak Karmal noted. Since that time we have, to a significant extent, linked the progress of our country to our relations of friendship and good neighbourliness with the Soviet Union. Whenever we think about the dikes and dams built in Afghanistan, about the development of industrial and agricultural production, about achievements in the fields of science and culture, we will always recall the help of the Soviet people.

Particularly great is the significance of this help to the revolutionary Afghan people in our time, after the April revolution. The timely and decisive support from the USSR played a truly historical role. Leaning on the hand of friendship held out to us by the Soviet Union, the Afghan people, under the leadership of the party and Revolutionary Council, has stood firm in the struggle against the intrigues of external and internal reaction.

A few days ago the second plenum of the PDPA Central Committee was held. Important decisions were adopted. The plenum approved and confirmed the first program of the party, the genuine party of the workers and all toilers of Afghanistan, a new type of party. The basic principles of the DRA--a document summing up the results of the development of the country and determining its movement forward along the path of progress and socialism--were also adopted at the plenum. Along with the new national flag we raised the flag of our party. Its color is red--the color of the struggle against oppression and for justice. The red flag, the flag of the October Revolution, of the international proletariat, has become our party flag, too,

At this time, as we celebrate the second anniversary of the April revolution, we are fulfilled with conviction that, united in a broad national fatherland front, supported by the solidarity of the Soviet Union and all progressive forces of the world, we will conquer in the struggle against imperialism and reaction, and will create a new, flourishing society in Afghanistan.

In conclusion, Babrak Karmal again expressed his most profound gratitude to the CPSU and the whole Soviet people for their help and support for the Afghan revolution. We want to assure you, dear Soviet friends, he said, that no one will be able to blacken or undermine Soviet-Afghan friendship. We are fully resolved to strengthen it and to go along with you in a single rank down the path of peace, freedom and national independence of peoples, along the path of democracy and socialism.

FIRST SHIPMENT OF 'NONREPAYABLE' SOVIET AID ARRIVES IN KABUL

LD260924 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0500 GMT 26 Apr 80

[Text] The first batch of goods forming part of nonrepayable aid to Afghanistan amounting to an overall sum of R100 million has arrived in Kabul from the Soviet Union. A mass meeting was held at one of the enterprises in the Afghan capital. Those taking part in it expressed their sincere gratitude to the USSR Government and Soviet people for their disinterested support and help. After the meeting representatives of municipal authorities organized distribution of clothes and children's goods from the Soviet Union to the neediest working people.

BALKH, JOWZJAN MEETINGS SUPPORT DRA GOVERNMENT

LD252302 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2130 GMT 25 Apr 80

[Text] Mass meetings have taken place in the Balkh and Jowzjan provinces in Afghanistan. Participants in the meetings--workers, peasants, craftsmen and representatives of the intelligentsia and clergy--expressed their support for the revolutionary Government of Afghanistan and readiness to actively participate in the realization of the objectives and tasks of the April revolution.

AFGHAN CHARGE D'AFFAIRES ATTENDS SOLIDARITY WEEK MEETING

LD281437 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Apr 80 p 4

[TASS report: "Solidarity Week"]

[Text] An international week of solidarity with Afghanistan is now under way, on the initiative of the WPC. A meeting of representatives of Soviet public organizations was held in Moscow on 24 April within the framework of the week. The resolution adopted notes that Soviet people are firmly in favor of strengthening Afghanistan's independence. M.S. Daneshjho, Afghan charge d'affaires ad interim in the USSR, took part in the meeting.

SELSKAYA ZHIZN CORRESPONDENT EXAMINES AFGHAN AGRICULTURE

Changes From Feudal System

LD241023 [Editorial Report] Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian on 8 April 1980 publishes on page 3, under the headline "Spring on Afghan Soil", a 2,000-word dispatch by special correspondent G. Brandt in Kabul describing the present state of agriculture in Afghanistan. He outlines the changes that have taken place from the former feudal system to the "more just" distribution of land since the April revolution, stressing the importance of agriculture as the basis of the Afghan economy. He also points up the "considerable assistance" rendered by the Soviet Union. He concludes by mentioning that Afghan farmers still need physical protection against "hostile elements."

Agricultural Progress

LD281447 [Editorial Report] Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian on 23 April 1980 publishes an 800-word reportage from special correspondent G. Brandt from Kabul, (Chorbulak) and (Balkh), under the headline "New Shoots." Brandt describes a visit to Afghanistan's first agricultural machine and tractor station and quotes remarks by local officials on the progress of agriculture in the country, noting the delivery of Soviet tractors and machines.

KAMPUCHEAN OFFICIAL INTERVIEWED; NATIONAL DAY MARKED

LD280703 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 17 April 1980 provides the following coverage marking Kampuchea National Day:

On page 4, under the headline "With Belief in the Future," the newspaper carries a 1,850-word Phnom Penh dispatch from correspondent Ye. Fadeyev describing aspects of the "Kampuchean people's new life" since the overthrow of the Pol Pot regime. He writes:

"The Second Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation [KNUFNS] Congress decisions set the main task--building a peaceful, independent, democratic, neutral, nonaligned Kampuchea traveling toward socialism. And this work, started virtually from scratch, is already bearing its first fruits. People's self-government committees are operating at the local level and mass organizations are becoming more active.

"I discussed this with Yos Par, secretary general of the KNUFNS Central Committee.

"'What are our achievements?' he said. 'The Pol Pot gangs have been routed and are no longer of any significance either politically or militarily. All kinds of attempts by Beijing agents to prevent the organization of the new life have failed. Half the industrial enterprises that existed before have now started operations. Peasants are plowing abandoned land and developing various forms of cooperation. Trade is reviving. We have almost 700,000 schoolchildren. The health system and municipal and consumer services are being revived. We are carrying out cultural building. The strengthening of the international positions of the People's Republic of Kampuchea should also be noted. Resurrecting their revolutionary traditions, the Khmer people are strengthening combat solidarity with the fraternal peoples of Vietnam, Laos and the Soviet Union and with the other socialist states. Our people today look confidently to the future....'"

Fadeyev goes on to describe Yos Par's experiences under the Pol Pot regime and provides an impressionistic account of efforts to normalize economic and social life in Kampuchea after the "nightmare of the past."

The newspaper also carries, on page 5, a 300-word TASS report, headlined "Devoted to Kampuchea's Holiday," which describes a 16 April "ceremonial meeting of representatives of Moscow's public" to mark Kampuchea National Day and notes:

"The traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between our two countries, it was noted at the ceremony, have been further developed since the victory of the people's revolution in Kampuchea. The Soviet Union has always sided with the Kampuchean patriots' just cause."

The report notes that the meeting was addressed by Keo Prasat, People's Republic of Kampuchea ambassador to the USSR, who "stressed the tremendous importance of the selfless assistance from the Soviet people and the other socialist countries' peoples." It concludes:

"Taking part in the meeting were: I.G. Kebin, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; G.I. Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; and other officials. Also present were the Kampuchea-Soviet Friendship Society's delegation headed by Yos Par, secretary general of the KNUFNS Central Committee, Nguyen Huu Khieu, Vietnamese ambassador to the USSR, and P. Boupha, Lao charge d'affaires in the USSR."

TASS, SPK SIGN COOPERATION AGREEMENT

LD281416 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Text] An agreement on cooperation was signed in Moscow today between TASS and SPK, the Kampuchean news agency. It was signed by Losev, TASS director general, and Chey Saphon, SPK director general.

GROMYKO RECEIVES DEPARTING VIETNAMESE AMBASSADOR

LD281813 Moscow TASS in English 1707 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Text] Moscow, April 28, TASS--Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR foreign minister, today received Nguyen Huu Khieu, the ambassador of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam to the Soviet Union, before his forthcoming departure to Vietnam.

The two leaders had a cordial and friendly talk.

KEBIN CONFERS WITH LAO VICE FOREIGN MINISTER

LD250923 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Apr 80 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "In a Cordial Atmosphere"]

[Text] On 21 April, I.G. Kebin, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, received Khamphai Boupha, vice minister for foreign affairs of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, who is in Moscow for consultations, and had a talk with him. The talk took place in an atmosphere of cordiality and complete mutual understanding, typical of the relations of fraternal friendship between the USSR and the Lao People's Democratic Republic.

POTAPENKO APPOINTED USSR AMBASSADOR TO SINGAPORE

LD290849 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Apr 80 p 6

[Unattributed report: "Chronicle"]

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has appointed Comrade Fedor Ivanovich Potapenko USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Republic of Singapore.

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has released Comrade Yuriy Ivanovich Razdukhov from his duties as USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Republic of Singapore in connection with his transfer to other work.

BRIEFS

PORT WORKERS IN KAMPUCHEA--Last Saturday a regular group of seamen and port workers arrived in Kampuchea in order to help friends from the distant country again in unloading vessels and in construction. Representatives of many far eastern ports, including port workers of Vanino and Mys Lazareva began working with enthusiasm. They will celebrate 1 May on Kampuchean soil. [Khabarovsk Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 26 Apr 80 OW]

ZIMYANIN ADDRESSES CULTURE DAYS MEETING IN WARSAW

LD182310 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1745 GMT 18 Apr 80

[Speech by CPSU Central Committee secretary Mikhail Zimyanin in Warsaw Grand Theater on 18 April in reply to speech by PZPR's Jerzy Lukaszewicz--recorded in Russian with superimposed Polish translation]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Jerzy Lukaszewicz! Dear Comrade Varsovians! Accept heartfelt gratitude for the hospitality shown to the representatives of the Soviet cultural world and for all the kind words expressed to the Soviet people and to our Leninist party. We are glad that we can be together with you during these festive days when our parties and peoples are making the 35th anniversary of the treaty on friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance between the Soviet Union and the Polish People's Republic. Our delegation conveys with joy to you and all the working people of Poland heartfelt congratulations and best wishes from General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and Chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Comrade Leonid Brezhnev. [applause]

Soviet people invariably have feelings of friendship and deep respect toward the glorious Polish people and its militant vanguard the PZPR led by Comrade Edward Gierek, outstanding activist of the international communist and workers' movement. The days of Soviet culture in Poland are yet another eloquent manifestation of the immovable cohesion between two fraternal socialist states and also a real festival of friendship and fraternity between our peoples. We have arrived in your country at an exceptionally important time. All revolutionary progressive mankind is solemnly marking the 110th anniversary of the birth of Vladimir Ilich Lenin. This great leader of the working class of our fatherland and of all the international proletariat and the founder of the CPSU and of the first state for workers and peasants in history also played his part in the rebirth of Poland's sovereign statehood. The friendship between the peoples of the Soviet Union and of socialist Poland, Leonid Brezhnev said, is the embodiment of the ideas of Lenin who dreamed of our peoples living in friendship, unity and fraternity.

We are happy that the CPSU and the PZPR remain loyal to this injunction of Lenin. [applause]

The Soviet and Polish peoples together with the peoples of all continents are preparing to mark the 35th anniversary of the historic victory over Hitlerite fascism. This victory was expensive--20 million Soviet citizens, 6 million Poles and millions of people of other nationalities gave their lives fighting the Hitlerite invaders on the World War II fronts, in partisan detachments and in the resistance movement or were tortured to death by fascist butchers in prisons and concentration camps. Bowing their heads to commemorate the vivid memory of those who died and glorifying the heroes of the great fight against fascism who are still alive, the peoples of the countries of socialism and all working people are fully resolved not to allow a new world war.

The fraternal countries of the socialist community are conducting a coordinated policy in the international arena aimed at maintaining and consolidating peace. In conditions when imperialist reaction is aggravating the international situation and is whipping up a mad arms race, the need to consolidate all forces of progress and peace in the struggle against imperialism and militarism and against the arms race and in support of disarmament, peace, freedom and the independence of peoples and in support of social progress is particularly urgent. Our countries, which are occupied with peaceful creative work, are now at an important stage of their development.

The deliberations of the Eighth PZPR Congress which summed up the results of the creative activity of your party and people and which outlined a program for the further construction in your country of a developed socialist society was followed with great interest and attention in our country. We are confident that you will successfully fulfil the tasks set by the congress. We wish, dear friends, that you might make your socialist fatherland even more beautiful and advance it to fresh heights of social progress.

Soviet communists have entered a period of preparation for the 26th party congress. In an atmosphere of professional and political activization the working people of our country are implementing the policy of the Leninist party aimed at linking the values of the socialist system of the economy with the gains of the scientific-technical revolution, at intensifying all social production, at achieving a decisive turn toward increasing efficiency and improving quality, at ensuring on this basis a further increase in the economic and defensive might of our fatherland and at steadfastly raising the material and spiritual standard of living of our people.

We are protecting and multiplying the priceless gain of socialism, the inviolable unity between the party and people, the constant consolidation of all classes and strata of Soviet society, of all peoples and nationalities of the Soviet Union. In fulfilling the historic decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress all citizens of the Soviet Union are making their contribution to further intensifying political, economic, defensive, ideological and cultural cooperation between the fraternal countries of socialism.

With every succeeding 5-year period the beneficial effect of fraternal cooperation between our parties and states becomes increasingly clear and visible. The fruits of the friendship and cooperation between our peoples can be seen in the historic successes achieved both by Poland and the Soviet Union in the construction of socialism and communism. They can be seen in the tremendous development of the economy and in the development of science and culture and in the upbringing of a new man, patriot and internationalist. [applause]

Cultural contacts occupy an honorable and responsible position in our many-sided cooperation. They have a long and beautiful history. The best representatives of the Russian and Polish intelligentsia have always striven to bring our states closer together and have striven to achieve their mutual spiritual enrichment. In our days the implementation of this noble task has become a matter which is truly nationwide. Our cultural contacts today consist of days of culture, theatrical and musical festivals, exchanging theater troupes and exhibitions, cooperation in the sphere of literature, constant contacts between creative people and the mutual enrichment of the culture of our peoples. The works of the classic writers of Polish literature are published in the Soviet Union in editions running into the millions in the languages of the many nations of the USSR. Soviet people have a good knowledge of the works of the masters of culture of People's Poland. Dozens of plays by Polish playwrights are shown on the stages of our theaters. In the past 5 years alone more than 300 million people watched Polish films in the Soviet Union. Polish culture is loved and well known in the Soviet Union. We felt this particularly keenly during the staging of the days of Polish culture in the Soviet Union. It is a real pleasure to know that Soviet culture also is becoming increasingly an indivisible part of the spiritual life of the Polish public. The great interest shown by working people in Poland in our literature, theater and cinema is eloquent confirmation of this.

During these April days our creative groups--the Moscow State Academic Bolshoy Theater, the Leningrad Gorkiy Grand Drama Theater, the Lithuanian Symphony Orchestra, the People's Russian Choir of the Peoples of the North and the a capella choir of the Armenian Socialist Soviet Republic, the chamber choir of the Moscow Conservatory, vocal and instrumental groups and also our outstanding soloists--will try to demonstrate their skills to you, dear comrades.

The fact that all voivodships in Poland are playing a practical and active part in organizing the days of Soviet culture also testifies to the scope of the spiritual contacts between our peoples. Allow me, on behalf of those taking part in the days of the culture of the Soviet Union in Poland and on behalf of all Soviet people, to thank cordially yet again the PZPR Central Committee, the Government of the Polish People's Republic and the Polish people for their sincere hospitality to the emissaries of Soviet culture, and I express confidence that this important event will promote the further strengthening of the fraternal friendship between the Soviet and Polish peoples. Thank you for your attention. [applause]

YUGOSLAV SPOKESMAN CONDEMNS U.S. 'ADVENTURE ' IN IRAN

LD282100 Moscow TASS in English 2036 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Text] Belgrade, April 28, TASS--Yugoslavia regards the military adventure by the United States in Iran as a direct violation of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of an independent country, said at a press conference here today representative of the Union Secretariat for Foreign Affairs of Yugoslavia M. Kalezic. The U.S.-Iranian conflict must be settled through negotiations with the strict observance for all the norms of international law, he stressed.

ROMANIAN LEADERS SEND THANKS FOR REELECTION GREETINGS

Ceausescu to Brezhnev

LD221357 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 Apr 80 Morning Edition p 1

[Text] To Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

I thank you and the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium for your congratulations on my reelection as president of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

I am convinced that the relations of fraternal friendship and cooperation between our countries will constantly develop and deepen for the good of our peoples and of the universal cause of socialism and peace throughout the world.

[signed] Nicolae Ceausescu

Andrei to Gromyko

LD241033 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Apr 80 p 4

[Text] To Comrade Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko, USSR foreign minister.

Thank you for your congratulations on my reappointment to the post of Romanian foreign minister.

[signed] Stepan Andrei

PETROV ASSAILS FRG DECISION ON OLYMPIC BOYCOTT

LD281041 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Apr 80 p 5

[A. Petrov Article: "An Anti-Olympic Action"]

[Text] According to reports from Bonn, the FRG Government adopted at its meeting the decision to "recommend" that the National Olympic Committee of the Federal Republic of Germany not send a team or individual athletes to the 1980 summer Olympics in Moscow and Tallinn. Such a "recommendation" is being explained by the need "to support the FRG's ally, the United States," which does not see participation in the Olympics as appropriate.

The FRG Government's decision has an obviously political nature. It was taken to suit the ambitious stand of President Carter in violation of the principles of the international Olympic movement and, as the FRG Government itself admits, is "a heavy blow to many athletes of the Federal Republic of Germany who have been training for the Olympics for a number of years."

Repeating in its statement President Carter's groundless attacks on the Olympics and the international Olympic movement as a whole, the FRG Government confirms again that on a number of important matters it has followed in the wake of those who set themselves the task of disrupting the process of detente by any means.

Sports must not be mixed up with politics. This was recorded also in the Charter of the international Olympic movement. It says, specifically, that the participation of an athlete in the Olympic games does not mean that he supports any particular political ideology or the policy of the country in which the International Olympic Committee holds the games. The U.S. and FRG governments are surely aware of all this. Nevertheless, ignoring international public opinion, they are deliberately involving politics in sports, causing damage to sports and politics and violating the fundamental provisions of the Olympic Charter.

The events in Afghanistan have nothing to do with the Olympic movement. The attempts to connect artificially one question with the other are being made by unscrupulous politicians.

Since the American statements and now the statement of the FRG Government use the Afghan theme as a pretext for justifying their anti-Olympic actions, it should be said that it is, above all, U.S. imperialist circles of the USA and their accomplices that bear the responsibility for the developments in Afghanistan. They continue interfering in the internal affairs of the Afghan people, directing and encouraging the attempts of the counterrevolutionary forces to overthrow the regime that exists there, to subjugate that country to their expansionist aims. This interference, far from lessening, is increasing in scope. It assumed the form of an outright aggression against the sovereign independent state of Afghanistan and its lawful government.

Contrary to what is asserted in a statement of the FRG Government, Soviet troops are staying in Afghanistan at the request of its government to give assistance in rebuffing external aggression. The Soviet troops have no other tasks.

"The recommendations" of the FRG Government for non-participation in the Moscow Olympics is an obvious relapse to the cold war in West German politics. This is exactly how they are viewed and assessed.

APN WARNS FRG MAY BE NUCLEAR COUNTERSTRIKE TARGET

LD281338 Hamburg DPA in German 1222 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Text] Hamburg--The Soviet Union has said that FRG territory could be a possible "target" in a counterstrike from the East in the event of a conflict. In one of the sharpest attacks made on the Federal Republic in the past few years, the semi-official Soviet news agency APN has described the FRG's "militarist ambitions" as a danger to the whole world.

The commentary, made available to DPA, says that in its time the FRG has made a significant contribution to implementing the principles of detente in East-West relations. "Not only have these principles been abandoned today, but they are being trampled on by militarism."

The "Observer" commentary, which in Soviet parlance stands for the Soviet leadership, calls Bonn the chief initiator of NATO's counterarming decision. "This represents a direct stepping up of military tension in Europe, which seriously mars the climate of political trust between the FRG and the countries of the socialist camp."

APN continues: "Regarding the FRG leaders' lip service to detente, which they pay over and over again, Moscow sees them as being more apparent than real, intended more for show than for sincerity."

Without ignoring Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's proposal for the temporary renunciation of the deployment of new or additional medium-range missiles, it points out that 6,000 nuclear missiles and bombs are already stationed in the FRG. "If it is taken into account that they are aimed at the Soviet Union, then it becomes obvious that it is through the will of the FRG leaders that FRG territory has in effect become a target area for a counterstrike in the event of a conflict."

The commentary stresses that the Soviet Union knows how to guarantee its own and its allies' security. It must not be forgotten that "there are those forces, people and even organizations in West Germany, who, as was the case 50 years ago, still harbor plans of subjugating neighboring states, redividing Europe and getting a firm foothold in the oil-producing countries."

APN repeats the Moscow leadership's old claim that the Federal Republic is bent on obtaining nuclear weapons. With its growing militarization it is clearly seeking "to move from its role of defending the U.S. militarist course in Europe to more independent actions." "Being the first violinist in the U.S.-conducted NATO orchestra" gives Bonn, the strongest economic and military power in West Europe, the right to act in its interests and "to issue commands to the bloc's partners, which must be carried out unquestioningly."

The agency concludes that militarism is assuming a scale "that is reminiscent of that which cast Europe into the tragedy of the century in the not-too-distant past."

FURTHER COVERAGE OF GROMYKO VISIT TO FRANCE

PRAVDA Report on Press Conference

LD281241 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Apr 80 p 4

[TASS report: "A.A. Gromyko's Press Conference in Paris"]

[Text] Paris, 25 April--A press conference was held here today by A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, at which he said:

Although my visit is a short one, nevertheless I have spent a considerable number of hours in talks with French statesmen. Both sides were convinced that the visit and these talks were necessary. I think it would be right to say that both sides concluded that the talks and negotiations held have been useful.

First, a brief word about the exchange of opinions on bilateral relations. Both sides noted that France and the Soviet Union have traveled a long and fruitful path in the development of their relations.

To back up this general thesis regarding questions of economic and trade cooperation, it is essential to note that the preliminary plans in the sphere of trade and economic ties between France and the Soviet Union envisaged by the document signed last year by French President V. Giscard d'Estaing and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev are being successfully implemented and moreover--I ask you not to be surprised--these plans are even being overfulfilled.

As for the international situation and international politics, many questions were touched on during the talks and negotiations.

I shall begin with the fact that both sides noted that the international situation has been complicated. It may even be said that it has been exacerbated. Both sides analyzed the problems in an attempt to find appropriate explanations according with reality.

Since we are talking of the need to improve the international situation, to cope successfully with this task we must have a correct idea of the reasons for the complication and exacerbation of the international situation. When the question of these reasons was discussed in my talks with French statesmen, our views coincided in many respects, but I must say that there is also noncoincidence of views, at least on some issues.

We have the impression that the French president, the French foreign minister and, consequently, the French Government would also like our views to coincide in more areas and for the basis of cooperation between the two powers on foreign policy questions to expand in their own interests and the interests of peace and detente.

Since I mentioned detente, I must also say a few more words on the subject. The relaxation of tension in the world has for many years served as a pivot as it were, around which activity in the foreign policy of France and the USSR largely revolved. We believe that it should continue to be a pivot, since the struggle for the relaxation of international tension and consequently for peace is something in which France and the Soviet Union and, we are convinced, all other peoples have a vital interest.

During our talks we noted with satisfaction on this occasion too that France continues to advocate the relaxation of tension in the world, and that it does not intend to deviate from this line in foreign affairs. [paragraph continues]

We, the Soviet Union, the Soviet leadership, our party and the entire people also advocated the relaxation of tension in the world and do not intend to deviate from this line, as L.I. Brezhnev has frequently stated clearly, precisely and forcefully, notably in his recent speech.

What are the main reasons for the growth of tension and the exacerbation of the international situation?

If we are to be objective, these reasons lie in the fact that the leading circles of some countries--this applies primarily to the governments which determine these countries' course in foreign affairs--have decided to effect a sharp turn in their international policy. It is hard to name any one fact or one event with which this turn in the policy of some states is linked. This turn is borne out by a number of facts and a number of events. Here quantitative accumulation develops into qualitative change and qualitative features.

Nevertheless, it is not particularly difficult to highlight the main stages, the basic facts attesting to the alteration in the foreign policy of some states. I repeat, it is not difficult to find them. I will name two or three such facts.

Long before the emergence of the so-called Afghan question--there was not a trace of it--the NATO countries and primarily the United States decided to begin a new stage of the arms race. At the very time when responsible representatives of over 100 of the world's states were mounting the UN General Assembly rostrum in turn to set forth their positions and their demands in favor of ending the arms race and of disarmament, at that very time the NATO Council, meeting a few hundred km from New York, in the U.S. capital, was deciding on a steep increase in military budgets, concluding a sharp expansion of the arms race.

Why did the NATO countries take that decision? After all, by that time considerable successes had been achieved in the struggle for the relaxation of tension in the world, the all-European conference had ended, and talks had been initiated at a number of forums on particular questions of disarmament or curbing the arms race. The business of agreeing on the SALT II treaty was advancing.

It was then that such a sharp turn toward the stepping up of the arms race was taken. Before this document had appeared, before it had been agreed on and adopted, Washington had organized in advance what was in fact its funeral. Washington's actions in increasing military appropriations to build up the arms race are snowballing, so to speak. There is constant talk of further increase in military budgets and the further intensification of the arms race.

Now I want to point to another fact. It is no secret that in Europe the situation has greatly deteriorated, above all in connection with an act undertaken by the state which is indeed responsible for this deterioration--scarcely anyone could dispute this statement. That state is the United States, and the act is the decision to deploy new types of medium-range nuclear missile weapons in Europe.

Why did this have to be done? Shortly before Washington made this plan public, the U.S. President, at his meeting in Vienna with L.I. Brezhnev, stated the parity existed in the military-strategic respect between the United States and the Soviet Union and in general, as they say, between East and West. If there is parity, why then, you may ask, must it be disrupted? After all, in Vienna he opposed the disruption of parity. We too opposed its disruption. Both sides agreed that the most reliable method of doing business on questions of arms limitation is to conduct things in such a way that the principle of parity and equal security is not violated or upset.

Suddenly Washington began to say that there would be parity only when this plan was implemented with respect to West Europe.

Any suggestion that the promotion of this plan is due to particular actions by the Soviet Union with regard to some types of its weapons is absolutely unfounded, since these were routine actions similar to those frequently undertaken by the NATO countries. Moreover, these actions by the Soviet Union were well known to the U.S. President, the Pentagon and the other NATO states before the Vienna meeting.

What threat allegedly emanating from the Soviet Union can there be if the Soviet Union consistently insists on conducting matters on an equal basis? What threat can come from the Soviet Union, together with its friends and allies, if it is unceasingly making specific proposals aimed at curtailing the arms race and at disarmament, if it has persistently striven for the conclusion of the SALT II treaty on the basis of observance of the principle of equality, if it has regularly tried to persuade the U.S. Government of the need for the ratification of this treaty? What is this threat? No, truth is not held in honor in the NATO states' capitals and has not been honored for a long time. To call the attempts thus to distort the situation by their real name, they are deception of the peoples, deception of public opinion. I repeat, the thesis that the Soviet Union presents a threat to peace and is seeking to break out ahead in the armaments sphere is deception. I could use stronger words, but I refrain from doing so.

I want to dwell on one more issue. Some capitals, mainly those of the NATO countries, have recently started to allege that the question of Afghanistan and the situation which has formed around Afghanistan is a substantial reason, and some even try to allege that it is virtually the main reason, for the exacerbation of the international situation.

First, as I have already mentioned, the exacerbation of the international situation was caused by the NATO countries abrupt actions in the arms race sphere, including the West European theater. Second, the question of Afghanistan is being artificially inflated. The true import of this question is being exaggerated. Incorrect interpretations of events and phenomena relating to Afghanistan are regularly given.

How do matters really stand with regard to Afghanistan? The Soviet Union came to Afghanistan's aid, sending a limited contingent of its troops there in connection with the Afghan leadership's repeated requests caused by armed encroachments on the April revolution. The Soviet Union has introduced its contingent of troops temporarily and has clearly stated--L.I. Brezhnev himself has made clear-cut statements on this score--that when the causes of the Afghan leadership's appeal for the introduction of a limited continent of Soviet troops are eliminated, the Soviet troops will be withdrawn from Afghanistan.

What were the reasons prompting the leadership of Afghanistan to make this request to the Soviet Union? The reasons were armed incursions into Afghanistan's territory, mainly from Pakistani territory.

A few days, almost a week ago, the U.S. President stated outright that, you see, U.S. aid had been given and could continue to be given to the rebels. He speaks of rebels. In fact it it is a case of people invading from Pakistan's territory.

Finally, those who are unaware of the fact should know that a few days ago the Pakistani president also stated that incursions from Pakistani territory are taking place. He alleged that the Pakistani authorities are unable to stop these incursions. But we do not know whether the Pakistani president has appealed for help to other states, asking them to come to him and help stop these incursions. The statement that Pakistan is unable to stop the incursions is unconvincing, to say the least, indeed it is frivolous.

Many thousands of people armed with foreign weapons delivered to them regularly are making incursions into Afghanistan from Pakistani territory. In the language of the UN Charter this is aggression, real aggression. This fact alone fully justifies the Afghan leadership's appeal to the Soviet Union for help.

In my talks with the French president and foreign minister we noted that there are dozens of camps on Pakistan's territory in which contingents sent to Afghan territory to fight Afghanistan's lawful government are formed, trained and armed. Not so long ago, during our visit to Delhi, we presented the Indian Government with a list with the specific names of these camps. The United States should know this better than anyone. Why is all this being done?

The Pakistani leadership's actions greatly bewilder us. Does it really believe that Pakistan has an interest in living "at daggers drawn," so to speak, with a neighboring state, with Afghanistan, and in being in constant enmity with it?

Meanwhile, there is the possibility of resolving the question of the situation which has arisen over Afghanistan on the basis of ending aggression against Afghanistan and generally ending all forms of external interference in Afghanistan's internal affairs. Only in that event will the question of a Soviet troop withdrawal be placed on a reliable basis. We have said that the withdrawal will be carried out when aggression against Afghanistan ceases. All talk of the need to withdraw the Soviet troops first and then to look at and start discussing other questions is a mirage, of course. Talk of this is a waste of time. It is simply unrealistic.

The president of France says that no one must interfere from outside in Afghanistan's internal affairs and that the social question, the question of Afghanistan's social regime, is an internal question and can be resolved by the Afghan people themselves. That is correct. The president advocates that Afghanistan should be a nonaligned state. The word "neutral" is used sometimes. But more accurately it is necessary to say "nonaligned" state, since this is a legalized international category. Both we and the Afghan leadership proceed from the premise that Afghanistan must be a nonaligned state.

A troop withdrawal is the end, not the beginning of all measures. The troops will be withdrawn if the aggression is stopped and peaceful relations established between Pakistan and Afghanistan, and if all this is duly guaranteed.

Then A.A. Gromyko replied to journalists' questions.

Question: Mr Minister, this morning, as you know, the Americans tried to free the hostages in Iran by military means. What comment can you make on that event, and what is your attitude in general to the situation regarding the American hostages in Iran?

Answer: I can say that we are against all measures of a military or, generally, forcible nature on the part of the United States or anyone else against Iran. We decisively condemn such measures.

Question: The Soviet Union has just signed an important agreement with Iran, and the Iranian foreign minister declared today that if the Americans interfere in Iran's affairs and close the Persian Gulf, then Iran will ask the Soviet Union for assistance. How do you assess the prospects for the maintenance of peace in that region?

Answer: I have already partly answered this question. [paragraph continues]

In that part of the question relating to Iran's possible turning to the Soviet Union you are looking at a hypothetical situation which does not exist today, and there is no need for me to consider that hypothetical situation. At any rate I would prefer not to do so.

Question: Mr Minister, do you intend to come to Bonn soon?

Answer: I have no such intention, because such a question has not arisen. Besides, I visited Bonn not so long ago.

Question: Did the question of convening a conference on military detente and disarmament arise during the talks in Paris, and is there any progress on this question?

Answer: Yes, it did arise. I must point out that France and the Soviet Union advocate holding such a conference. We express satisfaction in this connection. As a first stage, it is a question of a conference on confidence-building measures. This is a very important conference. We have a certain understanding with the French side that this conference on confidence-building measures should be followed by another conference on questions of disarmament in Europe. There is mutual understanding on this question too. Of course, I cannot say that the path to these conferences is very short. It evidently will not be short. But the fact that mutual understanding exists with France should be noted in a positive sense.

Question: If the boycott of the Olympic games in Moscow is implemented, do you believe, Mr Minister, that this will lead to a change in the Soviet Union's policy with regard to Western countries? Do you believe that FRG Chancellor Schmidt's visit to the Soviet Union can still take place?

Answer: I will answer the second question first. We have not yet received Chancellor Schmidt's views on the question of his visit to our country or, rather, on the question of the timing of that visit. We will await his reply.

As regards the connection between the Soviet Union's policy and the Olympics, I would not like the people present here to have an oversimplified understanding of this question. Ours is a principled policy. It is not subject to changes in connection with particular events or considerations of a conjunctural, temporary nature. We believe that those states which are taking measures to prevent their athletes from participating in the Moscow Olympics are making a mistake. This is a blow against the Olympic movement and, in addition, against the international atmosphere to a certain extent. In a word, I take the opportunity of being in France to declare: Welcome, France and French athletes, to Moscow; you will be shown appropriate hospitality, and I believe that you will not be displeased. I would gladly repeat these words of mine not only to France but also to other states which may not yet have adopted a positive decision regarding participation in the Olympics.

Question: Comrade Minister, what are the prospects at present for the struggle to end the arms race and for disarmament?

Answer: I can confidently say on behalf of our country and the Warsaw Pact socialist countries that we have struggled and will continue to struggle to end the arms race and for disarmament, no matter how we have been hampered in waging this struggle. We have submitted many proposals on ending the arms race and we will continue to do so, because there is no more acute or important problem facing mankind today. We believe that the peoples' vital interests demand a struggle for disarmament and that sooner or later this problem must be solved.

Question: There is one issue you have not touched on here, Mr Minister. I refer to the China factor and China's role in the deteriorating international situation. Some people have it that China's foreign policy has softened lately. What can you say on this score?

Answer: I would begin by saying that we, the Soviet leadership, have not observed a softening of Chinese foreign policy. It is still a policy aimed at exacerbating the international situation. So far as the relations between the Soviet Union and China are concerned, this policy is aimed at avoiding anything that contributes to improving and alleviating those relations. In foreign policy the Chinese leadership applauds any moves by certain Western states toward intensifying the arms race and any militarist actions directed against other countries and peoples.

Just where is there any softening of China's foreign policy here? We would greet such a softening with satisfaction as a positive factor. We would express satisfaction if Beijing adopted a more reasonable stance on international affairs: on issues of the struggle for disarmament, on issues relating to Asia and on other issues in international politics. I cannot today assume responsibility and state that, yes, Beijing has indeed adopted more reasonable postures in foreign affairs. As yet that is not the case.

Question: What importance does the Soviet Union attach to the coming Madrid meeting?

Answer: The Soviet Union attaches great importance to the coming Madrid conference. We would like the atmosphere in Madrid to be different, more positive than was the case at the similar conference in Belgrade. We think that it would be an important step if the states participating in the Madrid meeting arrived with good intentions of really seeking to narrow the gap between positions of even just a few issues stemming from the Final Act signed in Helsinki? So you may be confident that the Soviet Union will do everything possible to make a positive contribution to the work of the coming Madrid conference. So far as we know, the Soviet Union's Warsaw Pact friends subscribe to a similar stance.

Question: Could you say what you think of the American action in Iran? Do you believe that the position of the American hostages in Tehran is serious? Can the USSR not be of assistance in freeing the hostages?

Answer: We condemn this action. We do not think actions like this can lead to a solution of the problem. The only possible path of solving it is the peaceful path. It is this path that the United States must travel. As for assistance, in the first place no one is asking us for this. In the second, we set forth our stance on the hostages issue earlier. There is no need to repeat it.

Question: What could you say about the present state of affairs as regards a Near East settlement?

Answer: As regards a Near East settlement. A difficult problem. Nevertheless, to put it in a nutshell, I would say this. The cause of a Near East settlement is making no headway. What is now happening with talks between Israel, Egypt and the United States is not the way to resolve even the issue of the West Bank of the Jordan. Not to mince words about these talks, the participants are talking with themselves. In reality the discussion is about consolidating the occupying regime. Of course, we are resolutely opposed to such an outcome of the talks. Our position is this. First, the total liberation of all the Arab territories occupied by Israel in 1967. Second, the Palestinian Arab people's legitimate rights must be respected. [paragraph continues]

The Palestinian Arab people cannot be denied the creation of an independent state, even if it is only small. Third, all the countries of the Near East region must have the right to free and independent existence and development.

Question: You know that we in France have always been in favor of the spirit of the Olympic movement; but how, in the light of recent events, do you regard the possibility of a refusal by the countries of the Nine, France included, to take part in the Olympics?

Answer: Just what are we going to conjecture regarding the question of the Nine states' possible refusal to take part in the Olympics or, more accurately I would say, that athletes in those countries may, under government pressure, refuse to take part in the Olympics? If this happened, we could only regret it and even sympathize with the athletes, because we know who is the main driving force working to complicate the Olympics situation.

Question: Is a visit to Paris by L.I. Breahnev being contemplated?

Answer: As is well known, L.I. Brezhnev was invited by President V. Giscard d'Estaing. The president recalled this invitation during our conversations here in Paris. I said on L.I. Brezhnev's behalf that he remembers this invitation and will visit with pleasure at an appropriate time. As for the time of the possible visit, this question must be further discussed and agreed between the sides through diplomatic channels.

In conclusion A.A. Gromyko thanked those present and expressed the hope that the press conference would be reported objectively.

Joint Announcement

LD290811 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Apr 80 p 4

["Joint Announcement on A.A. Gromyko's Visit to France"]

[Text] Andrey Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, was in France on a working visit from 23 to 25 April, at the invitation of the French Government.

Andrey Gromyko had talks with French Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet. He was received by President of the Republic Valery Giscard d'Estaing and had a conversation with him.

A frank and deep exchange of views took place in the course of the conversations.

Various aspects of bilateral Soviet-French relations in the economic, scientific and cultural fields were discussed. The sides wish these relations to develop further.

The ministers, focused their attention on a study of the present state of international relations. In this context each side outlined its views on the question of Afghanistan.

The sides studied questions connected with the preparation and prospects of the Madrid meeting. They expressed the wish that this meeting be held in an atmosphere that will make it possible to arrive at useful results and thereby insure its success.

As to the military aspects in particular of security and disarmament in Europe, the sides expressed the wish that agreement be reached at the Madrid meeting on the aims, content and order of holding of a conference on this subject matter.

The sides again noted the need to adopt measures to achieve general, effective and controlled disarmament.

The situation in the Middle East and also in various areas of Asia and Africa was discussed.

The sides believe that in the present conditions the visit by the USSR foreign minister to France is of special importance. They expressed mutual interest in continued contacts between the two countries.

Andrey Gromyko invited French Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet to visit the Soviet Union. The invitation was accepted with gratitude and the date of the visit will be agreed upon through diplomatic channels.

Shragin Commentary

LD281446 Moscow World Service in English 1300 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Viktor Shragin commentary on Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko's talks in Paris]

[Text] The talks with French leaders have been described by both sides as very beneficial. What is important is that the Soviet Union and France continue to favor the relaxation of tension. Understandably, many world problems were examined during the talks. The right about-face in the United States' foreign policy on the threshold of the eighties has greatly worsened the international situation, which means there is much to discuss. The Carter administration tries to justify the shift in policy by pointing to the events in Afghanistan, but in fact it mounted an offensive against the easing of tension long before these events.

Back in August 1978, President Carter said that during the rest of his term in office military spending would grow steadily, and especially spending on new weapons and systems. Soon after, the administration forced its NATO partners to agree to the siting of new American nuclear weapons in West Europe. The situation in Europe immediately took a turn for the worse. Simultaneously, the Carter administration launched a frank policy of achieving world supremacy by declaring the Near and Middle East and the Indian Ocean spheres of vital American interest. Its latest banditry in Iran shows it is prepared to resort to armed force whenever and wherever it feels the urge. This dangerous policy is a striking contrast to the consistently peace-promoting policy of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. The socialist nations challenge the imperialist policy of dictating and continue to press for less tension and more efforts to stop the arms race.

As you probably know, the Soviet foreign minister has outlined new proposals to reduce the military confrontation in a letter to the UN secretary general. The proposals are intended to advance the work of disarmament in this new decade of the eighties. Communists, as consistent fighters for peace, have an important role to play in the present complex situation. The communist and workers' parties of Europe will have an opportunity to state their case against the threat of another war at the meeting that has just opened in Paris. The watchwords of this meeting are peace and disarmament. No matter what happens on the international scene, the Soviet Union, as President Brezhnev has pointed out, continues to confront the doctrine of war hysteria and feverish arms piling with a doctrine of consistent efforts for worldwide peace and security.

AUSTRIAN AIDE VISITS TO DISCUSS ECONOMIC-TECHNICAL TIES

Meeting With Skachkov

LD250919 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Apr 80 Morning Edition p 5

[Untitled TASS report under general headline "Official Reports"]

[Text] Adolf Nussbaumer, state secretary of the Austrian Federal Chancellor's Office, and officials accompanying him, arrived in Moscow at the invitation of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations. On 21 April a conversation took place between A. Nussbaumer and S.A. Skachkov, the chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, in which they discussed questions of developing Soviet-Austrian economic and technical cooperation. The conversation was attended by G. Hinteregger, Austrian ambassador to the USSR.

Meeting With Gvishiani

AU241305 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 24 Apr 80 p 7

[Unattributed report: "Cooperation With the Soviet Union"]

[Text] Expanded possibilities for intensifying scientific-technical cooperation with the Soviet Union were discussed [in Moscow] during an exchange of opinions between Dzhermen Gvishiani, deputy chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology, and Secretary of State for the Chancellery Adolf Nussbaumer. The Soviet Union is displaying strong interest in new technical development, especially in the medical apparatus, electrical engineering and power industry sectors as well as in the automotive industry. Moreover, possibilities of cooperation involving the division of labor were discussed, in the framework of which the Soviet Union wants to import from Austria specialized products and products manufactured only in small series thus not suitable for mass production by large Soviet enterprises.

This form of cooperation will open up new possibilities for exports to the USSR, especially for medium-sized Austrian enterprises. For that reason, the Soviet side displayed particular interest in an intensification of direct contacts with Austrian industries.

Suggestion of Third-Country Deals

AU241310 Vienna VOLKSSTIMME in German 24 Apr 80 p 5

[Excerpts] Vienna--According to an Austrian Foreign Ministry spokesman, Austria has been offered concrete opportunities for cooperation with the USSR in the construction of industrial plants in Third World countries. S.A. Skachkov, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Economic Relations, has suggested that, in the very near future, Austrian firms should hold detailed talks with the competent department heads of the committee on Austrian participation in large projects in Third World countries as well as in West and East Europe excluding the USSR.

According to the Foreign Ministry, certain already submitted proposals indicate that the envisaged cooperation could substantially improve the export possibilities for many Austrian firms.

KHOMEYNI, KHALKHALI, BANI-SADR, QOTBZADEH ON U.S. MISSION

LD281348 Moscow TASS in English 1305 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Text] Tehran, April 28, TASS--In connection with the United States' abortive military venture against Iran Ayatollah Khomeyni instructed the president of the country, A. Bani-Sadr, to invite representatives of different countries to Iran in order to "show to them what crimes have been committed in Iran by the United States," which poses as "a champion of human rights." These representatives, Khomeyni said, will be able to see for themselves what the United States actually intended to do in Iran under the pretext of freeing the spies.

The Tehran television showed a reportage on the transportation of the bodies of nine American servicemen, participants of the U.S. military operation, to Tehran from the place of landing of the American task force. Ayatollah Khalkhali who investigated this operation on Khomeyni's instructions said at a press conference for foreign correspondents that the charred remains of at least 20 more persons were found at the place of landing of the American task force. It was established with the help of documents during the investigation, Khalkhali said, that eighteen American C-130 military transport planes landed in the area. Everyone of them had on board at least 180 men. Moreover, the task force had 20 helicopters of which everyone could carry 50 men. So, Khalkhali said, the American task force consisted of about three thousand men. It follows from the documents found, he said, that the airborne force intended to capture the Tehran district of Amdjadiye which lies next to the U.S. Embassy, and the airfield in the area of Kehrisek. He also pointed out that there were Israeli airfields marked on the maps found with members of the landing party. Ayatollah Khalkhali stressed that the aim of the task force was not to take away the American hostages from Iran but to capture Ayatollah Khomeyni as a hostage, to put the Tehran airport of Mehrabad out of operation and carry through an extensive conspiracy with the participation of Iranian counter-revolution to overthrow the existing regime in Iran.

President A. Bani-Sadr also stated in an interview with the French radio that the objective of the American task force was to prepare for an overthrow of the revolutionary regime in Iran.

Beirut, April 28, TASS--The abortive military venture of the USA indicates that the American authorities have lost their head and may now undertake ill-considered and dangerous steps that will jeopardize world peace, said Iranian Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh, now staying here on a visit. He expressed the opinion that the leadership of the USA will not draw any lesson from what has happened and will try to stage such actions again.

The minister stressed again that the fate of the American hostages will be decided by the Iranian parliament.

Further Reaction

LD281852 Moscow TASS in English 1749 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Text] Tehran, April 28, TASS--Ayatollah Khomeyni sent today a message to President of the State Council of Cuba Fidel Castro in response to the latter's telegram expressing support for Iran in its struggle against U.S. imperialism.

Ayatollah Khomeyni's message says that President Carter in his open aggression against Iran has shown to the world his true fact. That cruel action, the ayatollah said, had demonstrated the inherent mendacity of Carter's claims to the role of "human rights champion". Khomeyni expressed his gratitude to Fidel Castro for his support of the Iranian people's revolution in this period crucial for Iran.

Iran's President Bani-Sadr made a statement today saying that in keeping with Ayatollah Khomeyni's instructions the Iranian Government has embarked on steps to draw the attention of the international public to the United States' aggressive action in Iran, in order to condemn this subversive act.

The country's relevant bodies were instructed to invite to Iran representatives of Moslem countries, of the European Economic Community and Japan, delegations of trade unions and liberation movements, independent and Moslem parties in order to acquaint them with the consequences of the U.S. armed aggression against Iran. It has also been decided to propose the convening of an extraordinary meeting of representatives of nonaligned nations and to invite the U.N. secretary general to send to Iran a U.N. delegation to examine the question of the consequences of the U.S. aggression.

A first statement has been released here by student-followers of the course of Ayatollah Khomeyni, who are staying in the compound of the former U.S. Consulate in Tabriz.

The statement points out that the building of the former U.S. Consulate, which represents a branch of the U.S. espionage centre in Iran, has been assigned by the religious leader of Tabriz Ayatollah Madani to house a group of U.S. hostages delivered from Tehran yesterday. The students have addressed the town's inhabitants with an appeal to keep revolutionary vigilance and resolutely distrupt any possible sallies by pro-American elements.

As was previously reported, the students, in the light of the abortive U.S. adventure in Iran, have decided to distribute the American spies-hostages in different towns of the country. Some of the hostages have been transported to Tabriz while another group has been placed in custody in Qom.

SAUDI ARABIA CONDEMNS U.S. RESCUE ATTEMPT

LD281028 Moscow World Service in English 0700 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Excerpt] The Government of Saudi Arabia has strongly criticized the United States' armed move against Iran. A cabinet meeting in Riyadh qualifies the operation as a violation of international law.

SYRIA EXPRESSES SUPPORT FOR IRAN AGAINST IMPERIALISM

LD271234 Moscow TASS in English 1152 GMT 27 Apr 80

[Text] Damascus, April 27, TASS--The Foreign Minister of Iran Sadeq Qotbzadeh has ended his visit to Syria. He discussed with Syrian officials the situation in the Middle and Near East in the light of conspiracies and different forms of pressure and terror that the forces of freedom and progress in that region are subjected to on the part of imperialists, Zionists and their accomplices.

Sadeq Qotbzadeh briefed the President of the Syrian Arab Republic Hafiz al-Asad on the situation that developed as a result of the abortive U.S. aggressive operation against the Iranian people. Hafiz al-Asad expressed full support for the Iranian people in their struggle against American imperialism and Zionism.

IRAN EXPELS NBC CORRESPONDENT FOR 'BIASED COVERAGE'

LD290908 Moscow TASS in English 0841 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Text] Tehran, April 29, TASS--The Ministry of National Guidance of Iran resolved to deport the correspondent of the American NBC radio and television corporation for biased coverage of events in Iran and falsification of facts, the PARS news agency reports. He was asked to leave the territory of Iran as soon as possible.

USSR TO ASSIST IRAQ IN EXPLOITING NEW OILFIELDS

LD252330 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1500 GMT 25 Apr 80

[Text] In Moscow, the work of the Permanent Soviet-Iraqi Committee for Economic and Technical Cooperation has ended. Both sides expressed the desire to develop relations in the oil industry, energy, agriculture and in the preparation of national cadres.

The Soviet Union is to assist Iraq in exploiting the new oilfields in West Qurnah.

PDRY'S 'ALI NASIR MUHAMMAD AT SUPREME PEOPLE'S COUNCIL

LD271252 Moscow TASS in English 1208 GMT 27 Apr 80

[Text] Aden, April 27, TASS--General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Yemen Socialist Party, Chairman of the Presidential Council of the Supreme People's Council and the Prime Minister of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen 'Ali Nasir Muhammed, speaking here at the opening of the session of the Supreme People's Council, emphasized that life had fully reaffirmed the correctness of the political course of the Yemen Socialist Party internally and internationally. We shall continue following exactly this road.

A.N. Muhammed emphasized the need of strengthening the militant relations which bind the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen with the Palestinian revolution, the national-progressive forces of Lebanon and the Arab national-liberation movement, of enhancing the role of Democratic Yemen in the National Front for Steadfastness and Confrontation and of consolidating its relations with the front member-countries.

It is necessary to use, he said, all our potentialities, to oppose plans of imperialism and Zionism, particularly Camp David and American-Zionist-As-Sadat collusion which has the aim to eliminate the Palestinian problem and to undermine the gains of the Arab national-liberation movement. Along with other fraternal countries we shall continue devoting every effort to promote stronger solidarity of the Arab peoples on the anti-imperialist and anti-Zionist basis.

The people of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, said A.N. Muhammed, will continue backing the just struggle of the Iranian people with Iran's leader Khomeyni at the head against all conspiracies which have vividly disclosed the aggressive essence of American imperialism.

The U.S. abortive armed action against Iran, said A.N. Muhammed, reaffirmed once again the whole anger of the American presence in the region, which threatens the stability and security of its peoples. All this calls upon the peoples of the Arabian Peninsula and the Persian Gulf to strengthen solidarity, to resolutely turn down the American military presence, prompts the need of taking a firm and resolute stand towards those who have already granted or are going to grant the territory of their countries for deployment of aggressive military bases. U.S. armed thuggery directed against the people, the revolution and the sovereignty of Iran said the speaker, should serve as a lesson to all those who grant military bases to the United States.

American imperialism, said A.N. Muhammed, has shown that it is the source of threat not only for the security and stability of the Arab countries but also for the security and stability in the whole world because of its aggressive essence and hostility for the Arab peoples, for the revolutions in Iran and Afghanistan.

Within the framework of our militant alliance with the forces of liberation and progress in the whole world, said A.N. Muhammed, the militant unity of our people and the party with the peoples of the socialist community with the Soviet Union at the head is strengthening from day to day. We shall continue strengthening and developing the links of militant and freuitful cooperation with the Soviet Union and the GDR on the basis of the treaties of friendship and cooperation signed with those countries. We shall continue strengthening our links with other countries of the socialist community on the basis of proletarian internationalism. It is necessary to raise these links to a level that would reflect the identity of purpose and socialist principles for the sake of which we are fighting against imperialism and reaction, for peace and socialism.

In his speech the general secretary of the Central Committee of the Yemen Socialist Party touched in detail on questions of socio-economic and cultural development of Democratic Yemen. He urged all the working people of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen to intensify the struggle in defence of the gains of the revolution, for social advancement, against designs of imperialism and reaction.

Commentator Views Speech

LD281727 Moscow TASS in English 1645 GMT 28 Apr 80

["Course Remains Unchanged"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, April 28, TASS--TASS commentator Georgiy Kuvaldin reports:

General secretary of the Central Committee of the Yemen Socialist Party, chairman of the Presidential Council of the Supreme People's Council of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen 'Ali Nasir Muhammad has made a lengthy speech at the opening of a session of the Supreme People's Council in Aden.

Political news analysts draw attention to the fact that in the speech of A.N. Muhammad, just as in his speech made at the recent plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Yemen Socialist Party, the main emphasis was made on firmness of the foreign and home policy line of the Yemen Socialist Party, the devotion of the party and its leadership to the decisions and policy documents of the First Congress of the Yemen Socialist Party as the political leader of the masses in the struggle to continue the programme of fundamental socio-economic transformations and development along the lines of socialist orientation.

The fundamental character of the country's foreign policy was clearly and resolutely emphasized in speeches of the leader of Democratic Yemen. Underlying that policy as before is consistent struggle against designs of the forces of imperialism, Zionism and reaction. Along with other countries, parties to the National Front of Steadfastness and Confrontation, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen will continue vigorously fighting for a genuine and fair settlement in the Middle East, for thwarting the anti-Arab separate Camp David deal. One of the main trends in the country's foreign policy is to lay bare the U.S. aggressive policy, to fight against its desire of getting new military bases and of strengthening its military-political presence in the region. It is not accidental that the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen strongly denounced the U.S. military venture in Iran, qualifying it as gross and unceremonious interference into affairs of the sovereign state, an act of international brigandage.

A.N. Muhammad reaffirmed the significance of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the USSR and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, the mainstay of fruitful and all-round development of relations between the two countries in different spheres. The relations with the GDR with which the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen is also bound with the treaty of friendship and cooperation, with other socialist countries will continue developing and gaining in strength consistently, on the basis of proletarian internationalism.

Great significance is attached to the development of relations with neighbouring revolutionary Ethiopia.

The speeches of the leader of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen have convincingly reaffirmed the correctness and the principled character of the chosen course, the determination of the South Yemeni people to attain further successes in building a new life on the basis of scientific socialism.

IZVESTIYA CITES MUHAMMAD ON 'WARM' TIES WITH USSR

LD280729 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 Apr 80 Morning Edition p 4

[Text] Aden, 23 April, TASS--The ideas of Lenin have been, are and will remain the reliable bulwark of the Yemen Socialist Party [YSP] and the working class and all working people of Democratic Yemen in the struggle to create a new Yemeni society free from all forms of class and national oppression, 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, general secretary of the YSP Central Committee and prime minister of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY], said in a television speech here marking the 110th anniversary of V.I. Lenin's birth.

Numerous political and cultural events devoted to this notable date have taken place in our country, he said. Through these events our party has expressed its profound respect for the leader of the Great October Socialist Revolution and founder of the world's first worker-peasant state and confirmed its loyalty to the ideas of scientific socialism and proleterian internationalism.

On the basis of the theory of scientific socialism, whose development is linked with Lenin's struggle and with the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution, 'A.N. Muhammad continued, the national liberation movements in many countries have achieved great victories. Exploiter, reactionary regimes are collapsing on all continents. Under the influence of the ideas of Leninism many developing countries have embarked on the path of socialism.

They include Democratic Yemen which, because of the clarity of its political position and the independent path of development it has chosen--the path of scientific socialism--has found itself the target of numerous hostile intrigues. But our choice and our revolutionary will determine the outcome in our favor of the struggle against the enemies of revolution.

Relying on Lenin's experience and the combat heritage of Yemeni people, the PDRY leader said, democratic traditions in our country have strengthened. All working people have rallied round our party. Democratic Yemen has become a beacon for all revolutionary and progressive forces in the Arab world and for many countries whose peoples are struggling for freedom, democracy, progress, peace and socialism.

Celebrating the 110th anniversary of Lenin's birth, we warmly congratulate the fraternal comradely party of the great Lenin--the CPSU--and the friendly Soviet people who created the world's first socialist state, with whom the Yemeni and other Arab peoples are linked by the warmest and most lasting ties of friendship which are strengthening the joint struggle against imperialism, Zionism and reaction and for the victory of the ideas of scientific socialism.

On this day we state that our friendship and cooperation with the CPSU and the USSR has become a component of the revolutionary process in Yemen and one of the most important progressive gains of our revolution and people.

The treaty on friendship and cooperation between the USSR and the PDRY is a symbol of our faith in the constant development of all-round relations between our peoples. This treaty is based on the noble principles and common goals which unite our party with the party of Lenin--the CPSU. Our bilateral relations, combat [boyevoy] friendship and fruitful cooperation will constantly develop and strengthen. Thanks to the unity of the PDRY people rallied around the YSP we are completely confident of success in the struggle to achieve full national liberation and the economic and social progress of our Yemeni motherland. We are confident that we will make a worthy contribution to the revolutionary process and to the Arab peoples' struggle against colonialism, neocolonialism, Zionism and reaction. We will strengthen our combat alliance with all peace-loving forces and with the socialist community countries headed by the Soviet Union--the great motherland of Lenin.

NOVIKOV, KEBIN ATTEND SYRIAN EMBASSY RECEPTION

LD231323 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 Apr 80 Morning Edition p 4

[Text] TASS--On 17 April Syrian Ambassador to the Soviet Union Jabr al-Kafri arranged a reception to mark the national holiday.

The reception was attended by I.G. Kebin, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, V.N. Novikov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, leaders of a number of ministries and departments and representatives of public organizations.

TIKHONOV RECEIVES VISITING NICARAGUAN DELEGATION

LD282240 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Text] The Nicaraguan delegation currently in Moscow, headed by Daniel Ortega Saavedra, member of the national leadership of the National Sandinist Liberation Front and of the ruling junta of the Government of National Reconstruction was received by Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. A friendly conversation took place, in the course of which questions on the further development of relations between the two countries were discussed. On behalf of the USSR Government, Comrade Tikhonov gave a dinner in honor of the delegation from the Republic of Nicaragua.

REPORTAGE, COMMENTARY ON PLAYA GIRON ANNIVERSARY

Ustinov Cable

LD251017 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 18 Apr 80 p 1

[Text] To Army General Comrade Raul Castro Ruz, minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of the Republic of Cuba

Esteemed Comrade Minister!

Personally and on behalf of the USSR Armed Forces I cordially congratulate you and all Cuban servicemen on the 19th anniversary of the victory at Playa Giron over imperialist mercenaries.

The routing of the armed interventionists who invaded Cuba in April 1961 was a great victory for the Cuban people and a convincing demonstration of their determination to defend the revolution's gains and to travel to the path of socialist development.

On this portentous day we wish you, Comrade Minister, and the personnel of the Revolutionary Armed Forces new successes in combat and political training, in strengthening the defense capability of the Republic of Cuba and in defending the cause of peace and socialism.

With communist greetings.

[signed] Marshal of the Soviet Union D. Ustinov, USSR minister of defense

PRAVDA Report

LD231301 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 April 1980 publishes on page 4 a 1,300-word Havana dispatch from correspondent A. Trepetov under the headline "Inspired by Victory," pegged to the 19th anniversary of the "victory over imperialist mercenaries" at Playa Giron. Trepetov describes the atmosphere of enthusiasm prevailing in the country and states:

"The working people of the Island of Freedom are greeting the glorious anniversary of the Playa Giron victory in conditions where the U.S. administration is again trying to carry out flagrant provocations against the people, whose achievements have attracted the attention of the whole of Latin America.

A dirty slander campaign has been launched against Cuba with a view to discrediting the gains of its revolution and blackening the peace-loving nature of the foreign policy course of the first socialist state in the Western Hemisphere. Washington has also started pinning its hopes again on direct military and political pressure against Cuba, an example of this being the plans announced in the United States for holding maneuvers by the Pentagon's combat aircraft, ships and units of troops in the Caribbean in May. But the Cuban people cannot be intimidated by threats, they are prepared to give a fitting rebuff to any encraochments on the gains of their revolution, and they have the support and solidarity of true friends ontheir side. Cubans are declaring this resolutely at mass meetings now taking place all over the republic."

Trepetov goes on to note Cuba's economic and social achievements and to outline existing difficulties, particularly with respect to sugar growing, asserting in conclusion that the Cubans' "heroic labor" to overcome these difficulties indicates that "the island's people are strengthening their moral and political unity and rallying still more closely around the party."

Moscow Celebration

LD251505 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 19 Apr 80 p 3

[Correspondent report: "Solidarity With Cuba's People"]

[Text] A meeting of the Soviet public devoted to the 19th anniversary of the Cuban people's victory at Playa Giron was held 18 April in the House of Friendship with Foreign Countries' peoples in Moscow.

The soiree was opened by Lt Gen Avn V.A. Shatalov, president of the Soviet-Cuban Friendship Society and USSR pilot-cosmonaut. Soviet people, the speakers noted, resolutely condemn the anti-Cuban thrust of the U.S. administration's provocative actions. One manifestation of this is, is particular, the plans for holding military maneuvers in the Caribbean in May involving the landing of an American marine force at the U.S. base in Guantanamo.

Army General I.N. Skhadov, vice president of the Soviet-Cuban Friendship Society, stressed that Cuba is not alone--the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries are on its side. Cuba's working people, I.N. Shkadov said, are fully determined to defend the revolution's gains.

The meeting was addressed by Lt Col Armando Galarza Figueroa, assistant military attache at the Cuban Embassy in the USSR. He thanked the USSR and the other socialist countries for their comprehensive assistance to Cuba's people in defending the revolution's gains and in socialist building.

The meeting participants unanimously adopted a resolution expressing solidarity with the heroic Cuban people.

Attache's Reception

LD251507 Moscow KRASNAYA ZEVEZDA in Russian 19 Apr 80 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Marking Anniversary"]

[Text] On 18 April Col Jose Quevedo Perez, military attache at Cuba's Embassy to the USSR, held a reception to mark the 19th anniversary of the victory of Playa Giron. The reception was attended by Army General M.M. Kozlov and generals and officers of the Soviet Armed Forces. The military attaches at the embassies of a number of states to the USSR were among those attending. Severo Aguirre del Cristo, Cuban ambassador to the USSR, was present at the reception.

CUBAN TRADE PROTOCOL FOR 1980 SIGNED IN MOSCOW

LD290825 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Apr 80 p 4

[TASS report: "Commodity Turnover Developing"]

[Text] Following talks between Soviet and Cuban government delegations, a protocol on commodity turnover between the USSR and Cuba in 1980 was signed in Moscow 23 April. The planned volume of commodity turnover will total more than R4 billion.

The Soviet Union will export machinery and equipment, petroleum and petroleum products, ferrous and nonferrous metals, timber, certain foodstuffs and other commodities to Cuba. Sugar, nickel-containing products, citrus fruits and other commodities will be supplied from Cuba. The talks were held in an atmosphere of friendship, comradely mutual understanding and fruitful cooperation.

DEPUTY FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER VISITS ARGENTINA

LD240919 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Apr 80 p 4

[TASS report: "For the Development of Cooperation"]

[Text] Buenos Aires, 17 April--The Soviet trade and economic delegation headed by A.N. Manzhulo, USSR deputy minister of foreign trade, had ended its visit to Argentina. A meeting of the fourth session of the Soviet-Argentinian joint commission on trade, economic, scientific and technical cooperation was held and the final protocol was signed. The sides advocated the further development of cooperation in various spheres.

The official communique, published by the secretariat for Argentinian trade and foreign economic ties, stresses that the question of expanding the volume of trade between the two countries and the list of trade items was discussed during the talks. In recent years Argentina has significantly increased its exports to the USSR. Moreover the trade balance with the Soviet side markedly favors Argentina.

It was noted that Argentina continues to be an important supplier of corn, sorghum and soya to the USSR. There was a discussion of the progress in the fulfillment of contracts for the delivery of Soviet power equipment for various projects under construction in Argentina.

'MODERN' COMMUNIST THOUGHT OWES ORIGIN TO LENIN

LD280859 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Apr 80 p 2

[TASS report: "Marxism-Leninism and the Modern Era: Scientific Conference in Moscow"]

[Excerpt] The great Leninist teaching has become the symbol of the renewal of the world and the revolutionary banner of our era. Social progress and Leninism are inseparable, and social development at the present stage of history is taking place as V. I. Lenin predicted.

The scientific conference "Marxism-Leninism and the Modern Era" opened in Moscow, in the House of Unions Column Hall, on 15 April. The conference is being held by the CPSU Central Committee Institute of Marxism-Leninism, the CPSU Central Committee Social Sciences Academy, the Institute of Social Sciences and the USSR Academy of Sciences.

Taking part in the conference are Soviet scientists and representatives of fraternal communist and workers' parties.

The conference was opened with an introductory speech by M.V. Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The scientific conference "Marxism-Leninism and the Modern Era" is devoted to the 110th anniversary of Vladimir Ilich Lenin's birth, the speaker said. We are marking this glorious date in an atmosphere in which our people, in implementing the historic decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress, are carrying out peaceful communist building. Our people are greeting the Lenin anniversary in an atmosphere of indestructible ideological, political and social cohesion and fraternal unity of all the Soviet Union's nations and nationalities. They have full confidence in the motherland's creative forces and in the correctness of the Leninist Communist Party's policy. "...We communists believe--and we not only believe, we are convinced, we know--that the eighties will be years of new successes in communist building," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said in his election speech. "They will be years of strengthening and developing world socialism, years of new progress in the cause of the struggle to ensure lasting peace."

Our optimism is founded on an unshakeable theoretical and methodological basis--Marxism-Leninism, the time-proven teaching of the revolutionary transformation of the world. Lenin's ideas, his selfless service to the cause of liberation of the working class and all working people, the cause of building a new society, his very life and activity--all this is a great example to every member of our party, every Soviet person, a model of life and morality against which we measure our every step. Lenin lives in our hearts and minds, in our actions, plans and predictions for the future; his ideas have become an integral part of our Soviet reality.

The Lenin jubilee is being marked by all progressive mankind, by millions of fighters for peace and socialism. And this is perfectly natural. The course of present-day social development confirms the great vital force of Leninist teaching and its unfading significance for the international working class, the communist and workers' movement and the national liberation struggle of peoples throughout the world. Leninism has been, is and will continue to be the revolutionary banner of our era, the era of mankind's transition from capitalism to communism.

Comprehensively characterizing the multifaceted, titanic activity of the leader of the world proletariat, M.V. Zimyanin stressed that Lenin opened a new stage in the development of Marxism and enriched all its constituent parts--philosophy, political economy and scientific communism. Lenin created the CPSU, developed Marx's theory of socialist revolution and led our party and people into the victory of Great October, which opened a new era in mankind's history. He elaborated the theory of building socialism and communism--an action program for the creators of a new society. The leader of Great October became the creator and leader of the world's first socialist state of workers and peasants.

V.I. Lenin was the great leader of the international working class. He was present at the beginning of the modern international communist, workers' and national liberation movement. Selfless loyalty to the proletarian cause and implacability to any manifestations of opportunism, revisionism or bourgeois nationalism were characteristic of him as a revolutionary and internationalist. Proletarian internationalism, lifted to new heights by Lenin, is one of the most important sources of the all-conquering force of Marxism-Leninism.

The foundations and principles of Soviet foreign policy laid down by Lenin and Lenin's ideas on the struggle for peace, the prevention of war, disarmament, peaceful, mutually advantageous cooperation between states with different social systems and the people's right to self-determination and a free choice of their path of social development have taken a firm hold on the consciousness of millions of people.

The might and cohesion of the socialist community countries are strengthening, and the forces of the international communist, workers' and national liberation movement are growing.

The speaker went on to note that at the junction of the seventies and the eighties there was a sharp stepping up of the activity of reactionary imperialist circles, above all in the United States, working toward a deterioration in the international atmosphere, seeking a return to cold war and whipping up a frantic arms race with a view to obtaining military superiority over the Soviet Union and the other socialist states. The United States and its accomplices unleashed aggression and a real undeclared war against Afghanistan, whose people had embarked on the path of a new life. The U.S. imperialists' direct accomplices and enemies of peace and socialism are the Beijing leaders, possessed by great-power chauvinist, hegemonist aspirations.

While adopting the necessary measures to ensure the Soviet Union's security and coordinating their actions with the fraternal socialist countries, the CPSU and Soviet state are firmly and consistently implementing a policy of maintaining and consolidating peace and deepening and developing detente.

The CPSU and the Soviet people maintain undeviating loyalty to Leninism. In the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On the 110th Anniversary of Vladimir Ilich Lenin's Birth" the CPSU Central Committee stressed that "Leninism is the Marxism of the modern era, the single, integral, continually developing teaching of the international working class." Our party creatively resolves topical problems of communist building and develops and enriches Lenin's ideological legacy. A major contribution to the treasurehouse of Marxism-Leninism is the teaching on developed socialism elaborated by the CPSU in conjunction with the socialist countries' fraternal parties.

The CPSU is moving toward its 26th congress. It is carrying out tremendous political, theoretical, organizational and education work. The CPSU considers the strengthening of the indestructible unity of party and people to be the foundation of all its activity. Our people have boundless faith in their own party, and Soviet people express unanimous, ardent support for the domestic and foreign policy of the party and the CPSU Central Committee headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, loyal continuator of the great Leninist cause.

The further we advance along the path indicated by the leader, M. V. Zimyanin said in conclusion, the more deeply aware we become of the need to return again and again to Lenin and his unfading ideological, theoretical and practical legacy. While defending the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and keeping them pure against the encroachments of class enemies and revisionists of every hue, communists consider it their sacred duty to continue to creatively develop our revolutionary science, to research into the objective laws of social development and the new processes and trends in the life of the modern world, and to seek and find effective ways of resolving the new problems which arise. That is the line adopted by our party, its Central Committee, the Central Committee Politburo and Comrade L. I. Brezhnev personally in tirelessly and fruitfully elaborating the problems of revolutionary theory and creatively developing it. Our party and people carry aloft the banner of social progress and a bright future for the peoples.

M. V. Zimyanin expressed confidence that the conference would make a weighty contribution to the cause of the further creative development of Marxist-Leninist teaching.

A report "The Modern Era--The Era of the Triumph of Leninism" was delivered by Academician A. G. Yegorov, director of the CPSU Central Committee Institute of Marxism-Leninism. Leninism cannot be understood outside the modern era, he stressed. At the same time the modern era cannot be understood outside Leninism. There is and can be no such thing as Marxism without the new elements that V. I. Lenin brought to its development. His great service to the international working class and all progressive mankind lies above all in the fact that, from the standpoint of creative Marxism, he exposed the complete groundlessness of all forms of opportunism, defended the great principles of Marx and Engels and, proceeding on the basis of those principles, scientifically explained the new historical situation and advanced Marxist science.

By enriching all the constituent parts of Marxism, Lenin opened up a new stage in its development and thereby determined the trends, essence, main directions and forms of the class struggle of the working class and all the working people in the new historical conditions. He elaborated an integrated teaching on the party of the new type and resolved in practice the task of creating such a party in Russia.

Following the example of Lenin's party, parties of the new type began to be created in other countries too. In the course of many years of class battles the ideological and political foundations were laid for the modern communist movement, which, developing on the basis of Marxist-Leninism, has become a mighty, highly progressive and influential force.

The speaker dwelt on the multifaceted theoretical and practical activity of the leader of the revolution in elaborating realistic ways of moving toward socialism and restructuring all social relations on new foundations. Lenin defined the general features and prospects of the transition from socialism to communism. His ideas on building socialism have been confirmed by our country's experience and the joint experience of the socialist community countries.

Revealing the complex, dialectical process of social development in the conditions of a socialist society, including conditions at the stage of maturity, and the indisputable advantages of socialism over capitalism, the speaker stressed that our country's entry into the period of mature socialism was also marked by an increased level of CPSU leadership of socioeconomic processes, unremitting CPSU attention to the creative developments of Marxist-Leninist theory and the elaboration on that basis of a scientific policy in general and in relation to various spheres of society's life, taking into account new phenomena. Our party, following Lenin's precepts, the speaker said, does not confine itself to elaborating individual aspects of theory and practice. Binding economic, political and ideological work into an organic whole, it develops Marxism-Leninism as a whole and attentively takes into account the achievements of the fraternal parties' theoretical thought, the experience of world socialism and the experience of world history.

Coming into living contact with reality and its new problems, Marxist-Leninist teaching is continuously developing, becoming more concrete and being enriched with new experience. And it is developing as a whole, as a theoretical system, on the basis of the main principles discovered by Marx, Engels and Lenin and confirmed by life, by deepening and enriching them.

In modern conditions, A. G. Yegorov stressed, we are faced with a growing trend toward unity and consolidation in the revolutionary process, while at the same time there is an unusual wealth of diverse tasks, methods and forms in the revolutionary transformation of reality. In this connection increasing significance is attached to the Leninist tenet that the art of political leadership lies in the ability to translate general laws into the language of political action, taking into account each country's specific features.

The world revolutionary process is developing in a complex, contradictory way. It has experienced the defeat of individual detachments of the workers' and national liberation movement. But the main line of progressive movement in our era is that of the growth of the forces of peace, democracy and socialism and at the same time the weakening of reactionary forces.

Today it is socialism and the international working class, defending its class positions, which is the repository of truly humane morality and the supreme cultural values of all mankind and the most active and consistent fighter for peace and worldwide social progress.

The tremendous efforts of the USSR and the other socialist countries and the efforts of all the world's honest people has led to a situation whereby for a number of years, particularly in the seventies, world development moved in the main along the path of relaxation of international tension, the strengthening of trust and equal cooperation among states. However, toward the end of the seventies the world situation became more complex. And it is imperialism, and above all U.S. imperialism, which is to blame. The facts show that the stepping up of imperialism's aggressive aspirations is always accompanied by attacks on democratic, progressive forces.

Today it is clearer than ever that the cohesion of all revolutionary forces on the basis of Marxism-Leninism, resolute struggle against imperialist reaction, expansionism and hegemonism, support for the just cause of the working class, all working people and all democratic forces, effective solidarity with real socialism and the strengthening of the socialist community are the authoritative command of the era.

We are living in a time, the speaker said in conclusion, when the invincibility of Marxism-Leninism is manifested particularly clearly and when all the progressive changes taking place in the world are implacably bringing mankind toward socialism and communism. Such is history's objective logic.

On the platform was H. Wolf, member of the SED Central Committee and director of the SED Central Committee Karl Marx party college. By enriching Marxism's most important tenets, she stressed, Lenin opened up a new stage in its development. Following the precepts of the leader of the world proletariat, Lenin's party looks to the future with confidence, actively advocating cohesion in the ranks of the international communist and workers' movement and unity of action by all anti-imperialist and peace-loving forces.

In striving to export counterrevolution to other states, for instance Afghanistan, imperialism is shedding crocodile tears when the people are trying to defend the gains of the revolution, Guy Besse, member of the French Communist Party [PCF] Central Committee and member of the leadership of the Center for Marxist Study and Research stated. Adopting the role of "defenders" of human rights, the U.S. leaders are supporting reactionary regimes. The PCF advocates the further lessening of international tension and disarmament.

Foreign Speakers at Conference

LD280937 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Apr 80 p 4

[TASS report: "Revolutionary Banner of the Era. Scientific Conference Continues"]

[Text] V.I. Lenin's extremely rich ideological legacy is an inexhaustible source of revolutionary thought and revolutionary action for the international communist, workers and national liberation movement. This was stressed at the scientific conference "Marxism-Leninism and the Modern Era," devoted to the 110th anniversary of the birth of the leader of the world proletariat. The conference continued its work 16 April in the House of Unions Hall of Columns in Moscow.

Taking part in the conference are Soviet scientists, representatives of party and public organizations and the mass media, and emissaries of 38 communist and workers parties.

Marxism, which emerged almost 150 years ago, lives on, holds true and triumphs not only because it is scientifically substantiated and authentic but also thanks to its creative development by V.I. Lenin, our party and the fraternal communist and workers parties in indissoluble connection with revolutionary practice, Academician P.N. Fedoseyev, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences noted. The modern era is the most revolutionary era in mankind's history. Socialist, democratic and national liberation revolutions are combined in it.

Unswervingly following Leninist principles and not yielding to the imperialists' provocations and threats, the Soviet Union consistently implements the peace program elaborated by the party and seeks to consolidate international detente by opposing reactionary forces' attempts to return the world to the times of cold war and brinkmanship. The USSR upholds the cause of peace and the peoples' security in fraternal cooperation with the socialist communist countries and together with all peaceloving forces.

The Vietnamese people's path to socialism would have been impossible without the Soviet Union, Nguyen Vinh, member of the Vietnam Communist Party Central Committee and rector of the Vietnam Communist Party Central Committee Higher Party School stated at the conference. We find in Soviet experience the answers to many questions with which life confronts us, he said. The speaker stressed the tremendous importance of aid from the USSR and the other fraternal countries in creating the material and technical base of socialism.

The speech paid great attention to the questions of developing the Vietnamese revolution in the light of the peoples' common struggle against imperialism. The speaker condemned the Beijing hegemonists' alliance with the world's most reactionary forces. Vietnam's struggle against Chinese aggression and expansion is also a struggle for the purity of Marxism-Leninism.

(J. Insuns), member of the Communist Party of Chile Central Committee Political Commission, sharply criticized falsifiers of Leninism. In their desire to emasculate Leninism's revolutionary nature, he noted, they have lapsed into claiming that the teaching of the leader of the world proletariat "has become obsolete." We must respond to imperialist forces' intrigues by rallying our ranks still more closely on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

The concept of developed socialism is a creative development of Lenin's ideas--that was the issue to which V.A. Medvedev, rector of the CPSU Central Committee Academy of Social Sciences, devoted his speech. He described the path traveled by socialism and the particular features of developed socialism as an integral system and the highest achievement of mankind's social progress. The speaker criticized the anti-Marxist, anti-Leninist slogan of direct transition to communism bypassing the socialist phase.

S. Ganovski, member of the BCP Central Committee and director of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences Philosophy Institute, reported that his country's people will celebrate the 110th anniversary of V.I. Lenin's birth as an event of tremendous importance. He stressed that the course of the comprehensive, fullest possible rapprochement with the USSR accords with Bulgaria's interests. Close cooperation with the CEMA countries makes it possible to improve the economic potential of Bulgaria and other states and to achieve high results which guarantee the future realization of Lenin's ideas on creating an international working people's cooperative.

People's attitude to Leninism is above all their attitude to Lenin's motherland--the Soviet Union, (D. Khedo), member of the Syrian Communist Party Central Committee, declared. He condemned imperialist circles' attempts to undermine Soviet-Arab friendship. Assessing highly the USSR's effective assistance to the Afghan revolution, the speaker noted that the Soviet Union is a great and reliable friend to the peoples of the East.

A. Guerra (Italy), deputy director of the A. Gramsci Institute, noted that with the victory of October Lenin began a new page in mankind's history. It is with his name that people associate the victory of socialist forces and the collapse of capitalism. The speaker described some of the reasons behind the deepening economic crisis in the capitalist world.

Marxism-Leninism and the building of socialism and communism in our era was the theme of the speech by Kim T'ae-ho, deputy director of the Korean Workers Party Central Committee Institute of Party History. Leninism is a powerful weapon that inspires oppressed and exploited peoples to struggle for national and social liberation, he said.

J. Szabo, member of the MSZMP Central Committee and rector of the MSZMP Central Committee Central Party School, spoke of the social sciences' increasing role at the present stage. In March 1919 Hungary's working class, equipped with the Leninist teaching, was the first after Russia's working class to carry through to victory a socialist revolution in its country. Nowadays, the speaker noted, the Hungarian communists are creatively applying Lenin's legacy and are guided by it both in building a developed socialist society and in foreign policy activity.

Tamotsu Sato, general secretary of the Socialism Society (Japan Socialist Party), recalled V.I. Lenin's well-known thesis that imperialism means a turn toward reaction in every area, and cited examples from Japanese reality confirming the correctness and vitality of those words of Lenin's. He dwelt in detail on the efforts by reactionary forces in Japan, which have focused their attacks on Marxism-Leninism and on the experience of real socialism, and showed the total invalidity of these attacks.

Problems associated with the scientific and technical revolution and its social consequences in the developed capitalist countries were elucidated by E. Rautie, member of the Finnish Communist Party Central Committee Politburo. He noted Lenin's tremendous contribution to developing the teaching on classes. Lenin's definition of them is still of help today in explaining the changes in capitalist society's social structure caused by the scientific and technical revolution.

The conference was also addressed by M. Graber, member of the Communist Party of Austria Central Committee; G. Batal, member of the Lebanese Communist Party Central Committee Politburo; H. Jung, deputy director of the Frankfurt-am-Main Marxist Research Institute; and A. Infante, member of the Spanish Communist Party Central Committee Marxist Research Institute leadership.

The conference continues.

Conference Concludes

ID281459 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Apr 80 p 4

[TASS report: "Living and Struggling in the Lenin Manner"]

[Excerpts] Expressing the interests of the working people and the requirements of worldwide social progress, V.I. Lenin's great doctrine makes it possible to formulate correct answers to the most pressing questions of modern times and provides a scientific understanding of the prospects of social development. Loyalty to Leninism is an inexhaustible source of strength and future victories for communist and workers parties.

This was the main idea expressed by the participants in the scientific conference "Marxism-Leninism and the Modern Era" devoted to the 110th anniversary of V.I. Lenin's birth. It ended on 17 April in Moscow, in the House of the Unions Hall of Columns.

Leninism and the present-day anti-imperialist struggle was the theme of the speech by Yu.N. Pankov, rector of the CPSU Central Committee Institute of Social Sciences. Describing the international situation, he analyzed the reasons for the deepening crisis of capitalism and the ever growing influence of real socialism on the world revolutionary process.

Dwelling on matters relating to Romanian foreign policy activity, G. Zaharia, first deputy director of the RCP Central Committee Institute of Historical and Sociopolitical Studies, noted that the RCP and Romanian Government focus their attention firmly on friendship and cooperation with the USSR and with all the socialist countries, to which they are linked by a common system and common aims, a common ideology and the struggle for social progress and peace.

The Leninist concept of the party, Prof B. Caratan of the Zagreb University faculty of political sciences (Yugoslavia) said, is strikingly expressed in the question of the urgency of revolution. The speaker stressed that Lenin adamantly insisted on the victory of the revolution as an essential element in the liberation of the working class.

The final word went to Academician A.G. Yegorov, director of the CPSU Central Committee Institute of Marxism-Leninism. He noted that the conference was a collective way of discussing vital present-day questions. He expressed confidence that the conference would be a notable contribution to the struggle for the purity of Marxism-Leninism and its creative development and for the triumph of the great ideals throughout the world.

BREZHNEV MAKES STOPOVER IN ROSTOV EN ROUTE TO MOSCOW

LD281238 Moscow TASS in English 1200 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Text] Rostov, April 28, TASS--Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, stopped over in Rostov today on his way to Moscow. He met here members of the Bureau of the regional committee of the CPSU and had a talk with them.

Konstantin Chernenko, member of the Political Bureau secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, took part in the conversation.

I.A. Bondarenko, first secretary of the Rostov regional committee of the CPSU, told about the work of the people on the Don to carry out the decisions of the 25th congress of the party, the November (1979) Plenary Meeting of the CPSU Central Committee and the concluding year of the five-year plan.

Leonid Brezhnev took interest in the progress of spring field work, the activities of the regional party organization in the production of grain, animal products and in carrying out the decisions of the July (1978) Plenary Meeting of the CPSU Central Committee, in developing the initiative for completing construction work and commissioning newly built facilities ahead of schedule. He asked to convey thanks to the workers in industry, construction, transport and agriculture for their considerable contribution toward carrying out the assignments of the five-year plan (1976-1980). He noted with satisfaction that despite unfavourable weather conditions the workers in agriculture are determined to carry out their socialist pledges in the concluding year of the five-year plan. Leonid Brezhnev wished success to the workers in agriculture, the builders of harvesters, the builders and workers of the Atommash plant and workers in other branches of the national economy in carrying out the decisions of the party on further increasing the economic strength of the homeland. He conveyed to all working people of the Don warm congratulations on the occasion of May Day and the 35th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War, and wished health, happiness and well-being to every family.

Return to Moscow

LD291034 Moscow TASS in English 1028 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Text] Moscow, April 29, TASS--Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, returned in Moscow today.

He was welcomed at the railway terminal by members of the Politbureau, alternate members of the Politbureau, secretaries of the Central Committee of the CPSU, executives of the Central Committee of the CPSU and other comrades.

En route, Leonid Brezhnez made a stop-over in the cities of Rostov-on-Don, Ilovaysk, Kharkov and Kursk. He had talks with members of the bureaus of the CPSU regional committees, showed interest in the work of party organisations for the attainment of the targets of the economic plan and socialist obligations of the closing year of the five-year plan the business conversations also covered the course of spring field work.

Leonid Brezhnev asked the leaders to convey to all the working people wishes of success in their work, congratulate them on May Day and the 35th anniversary of the victory in the Great Patriotic War.

Taking part in the talks was members of the Politbureau of the Central Committee of the CPSU, Secretary of the Central Committee Konstantin Chernenko.

DOLGIKH CONCLUDES WEST SIBERIAN TOUR

ID252302 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 25 Apr 80

[Text] A report from Tyumen: Dolgikh, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, visited Western Siberia from 22 to 25 April. He visited a number of industrial enterprises and scientific institutions in Tyumen, as well as towns and settlements of Tyumen and Tomsk oil and gas workers. The party and economic aktiv of Tyumen and Tomks oblasts met today. Questions pertaining to speeding up capital construction in the West Siberian oil-gas complex--the country's main fuel and energy base--were discussed. The meeting was addressed by Comrade Dolgikh. Participants in the aktiv pledged that the working people of Tyumen and Tomsk oblasts will spare no effort in successfully implementing the tasks set by the 25th CPSU Congress and the November 1979 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee in raising the extraction of oil and gas and commissioning housing, cultural and social facilities.

SOLOMENTSEV CHAIRS RSFSR COUNCIL OF MINISTERS SESSION

ID282150 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Excerpts] The Presidium of the RSFSR Council of Ministers today discussed measures for improving the quality of bread and widening its variety. It was noted that in the 4 years of the 5-year plan about 100 new bread factories have been built. Almost 600 mechanized chains have been introduced into enterprises. The session was conducted by Solomentsev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of RSFSR Council of Ministers.

KIRGIZ SUPREME COURT PLENUM EXAMINES CIVIL CASE PRACTICE

ID290845 Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 9 Apr 80 p 4

[Unattributed report: "Kirgiz SSR Supreme Court Plenum"]

[Text] A routine plenum of the newly elected Kirgiz SSR Supreme Court has been held under the chairmanship of Z. Dzhamashev.

The plenum confirmed the new composition of the panels of judges of the civil and criminal divisions and formed a scientific consultative council under the Supreme Court.

Following the report delivered by Supreme Court Deputy Chairman A.T. Kalkin, the plenum heard and discussed a report on the work of the panels of judges of the civil division for 1978 and 1979. It was noted that during this period the panel had performed a definite amount of work in improving the standard of activity of the republic's courts, and in ensuring the correct and uniform application of substantive and procedural legislation in investigating civil cases and paid attention to the generalization of court practice for the most important categories of cases and the preparation of the directives of the republic Supreme Court plenum for the application of legislation regarding labor, marriage and the family and civil procedure; analyzed appeal and supervisory practice; studied the reasons for the errors committed by the courts and took steps to rectify them. The members of the panel traveled out more frequently to local reas to render practical aid to the courts. The panel organized better the verification of the courts' execution of the directives of the USSR Supreme Court plenums and Kirgiz SSR Supreme Court plenums.

At the same time, the plenum noted, the panel made insufficient use of its supervisory functions for improving the standard of judicial procedure in civil cases. It did not always investigate in depth the reasons for the errors committed by the courts and examined the supervisory claims coming in only in a superficial manner, which engendered red tape and citizens' repeated appeals to the legal authorities.

In the resolution it adopted, the plenum demanded that the Kirgiz SSR Supreme Court panel of judges for civil cases take steps to eliminate the shortcomings noted and to improve the organization of work and the standard of examination of civil cases and complaints. It is essential to improve the resolution of civil cases at the court of original jurisdiction and in the appeal and supervisory procedure, to enhance supervision over the solution of civil cases by the oblast, Frunze city and (urban) rayon people's courts, to react more keenly to instances of the courts' incorrect application of the norms of substantive and procedural legislation, and to render more aid to judges in applying legislation in resolving civil disputes.

The plenum drew the attention of the panel members to the need to take a more active part in work on the propaganda of civil legislation among the population and in labor collectives and at educational establishments.

The plenum examined the USSR prosecutor general's appeal on a criminal case.

M.L. Demichev, prosecutor of the Kirgiz SSR, and Dzh. Abakirov, deputy chief of the Kirgiz CP Central Committee Administrative Organs Department, took part in the work of the plenum.

SIGNATORIES TO IZVESTIYA OBITUARY OF FORMER MOLDAVIAN PREMIER

LD280751 [Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 April 1980 Morning Edition publishes on page 2 a 500-word obituary of Kirill Fedorovich Ilyashenko which is signed by the following:

L.I. Brezhnev, Yu.V. Andropov, V.V. Grishin, A.A. Gromyko, A.P. Kirilenko, A.N. Kosygin, D.A. Kunayev, A.Ya. Pelshe, G.V. Romanov, M.A. Suslov, N.A. Tikhonov, D.F. Ustinov, K.U. Chernenko, V.V. Shcherbitskiy, G.A. Aliyev, M.S. Gorbachev, P.N. Demichev, V.V. Kuznetsov, P.M. Masherov, B.N. Ponomarev, Sh. R. Rashidov, M.S. Solomentsev, E.A. Shevardnadze, I.V. Kapitonov, V.I. Dolgikh, M.V. Zimyanin, K.V. Rusakov, M.P. Georgadze, V.P. Ruben, A.P. Shitikov, I.I. Bodyul, P.V. Voronin, S.K. Grossu, G.I. Yeremey, Ye. P. Kalenik, I.P. Kalin, N.V. Merenishchev, P.P. Petrik, B.N. Savochko, G.G. Dygay, and N.M. Zaychenko.

GEORGIAN RAYKOM FIRST SECRETARY REASSIGNED, REPLACED

LD251551 TBilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 10 Apr 80 P 2

[GRUZINFORM report: "Bolnisskiy Raykom Plenum"]

[Text] A Bolnisskiy Raykom plenum has been held to consider an organizational question.

The plenum relieved O.L. Glonti of his duties as Bolnisskiy Raykom first secretary and Bureau member in view of his reassignment.

T.I. Khazaradze was elected Bolnisskiy Raykom first secretary and Bureau member.

G.V. Kolbin, second secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee, took part in and addressed the plenum.

S.Ye. Khaleishvili, chief of the Georgian CP Central Committee Party Organizational Work Department, took part in the plenum.

MUSLIM LEADER ON OBSERVATION OF RITES, CUSTOMS

LD262038 Moscow World Service in English 0700 GMT 25 Apr 80 LD

[Text] The spiritual leader of the Muslims in Soviet Central Asian republics and Kazakhstan, Mufti Ziyautdin Babakhanov, has said in an interview that many travelers to the Soviet Union could see for themselves that the religious rites and customs were observed in the Soviet Union more diligently than in some other countries.

The mufti noted that delegations coming from abroad every year were shown mosques and theological schools so as they could see for themselves that Muslims in the Soviet Union enjoyed complete freedom of holding religious services. The mufti gave the interview to counter Western allegations about so-called reformation of the Koran in the Soviet Union.

UKRAINIAN COUNCIL NOTES FAILURES IN PLAN FULFILLMENT

AU251930 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1800 GMT 25 Apr 80

[Text] A session of the Ukrainian Council of Ministers was held on 24 April with the participation of oblispolkom chairmen, Kievskiy and Sevastopolskiy Gorispolkoms, responsible workers of the apparatus of the Ukrainian Council of Ministers and Gosplan.

The session examined the results of fulfilling the state plan for the economic and social development of the Ukrainian SSR and the Ukraine's state budget in the first quarter of 1980. Reports were delivered by Masol, Ukrainian Council of Ministers deputy chairman and Ukrainian Gosplan chairman, and Kozeruk, Ukrainian minister of finance.

The speakers--ministers, department leaders, and oblispolkom chairmen who took the floor--noted that, as a result of implementing the decisions of the 25th CPSU and Ukrainian Communist Party congresses, of the November 1979 CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the December 1979 Plenum of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Plenum, and as a result of socialist competitions widely developed in honor of the 110th anniversary of the birth of Vladimir Ilich Lenin, in the first quarter of 1980 the republic's economy further developed and the material and cultural living standards of the working people rose.

At the same time it was noted at the session that some of the republic's ministries, departments and oblispolkoms failed in the first quarter to insure the fulfillment of the plan for individual production items, including ferrous metals, cement and other building materials, for increasing labor productivity and developing science and technology. The railroads failed to cope with the plan for transportation. Shortcomings are continuing in capital construction and in material-technical supplies.

The Ukrainian Council of Ministers has obligated Ukrainian ministers, department leaders, oblispolkoms, Kievskiy and Sevastopolskiy gorispolkoms to closely and carefully scrutinize the results of economic activity and to take the necessary measures to eliminate the shortcomings, to overcome the lag incurred at individual sectors, and thus to insure the absolute fulfillment and overfulfillment of the 1980 plan and socialist pledges assumed.

The session was addressed by Lyashko, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Council of Ministers chairman.

Participating at the session proceedings of the Ukrainian Council of Ministers were Titarenko, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member and secretary, and Sologub, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian trade unions' council chairman.

CONDOLENCES FROM CENTRAL COMMITTEE, COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

LD261506 Moscow TASS in English 1427 GMT 27 Apr 80

[Text] Moscow, April 27, TASS--Human life was lost when methane exploded on Saturday at the Gorskaya coal mine in the Donbass (Ukraine).

The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers have expressed deep condolences to the families and relatives of the dead, to the workers, engineers, and technicians of the mine.

The USSR Government and Ukrainian republican authorities are taking measures to give assistance to the families of the deceased miners and to liquidate the consequences of the accident.

UNDERGROUND NUCLEAR EXPLOSION IN WESTERN SIBERIA REPORTED

LD251118 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1030 GMT 25 Apr 80

[Text] The Uppsala University Seismological Institute this morning registered an underground nuclear explosion in the Semipalatinsk area in Western Siberia, of a strength of 6.3 on the Richter scale.

FURTHER ON FLIGHT OF SALYUT-6, SOYUZ-35 RESEARCH COMPLEX

Separation of Progress-8

LD251818 Moscow TASS in English 1640 GMT 25 Apr 80

[Text] Mission Control Centre, April 25, TASS--The automatic transport spacecraft Progress-8 separated from the Salyut-6-Soyuz-35 orbital complex today at 11 hours 04 minutes, Moscow time, after the accomplishment of the joint flight programme. The process of undocking and departure of the cargo space-craft was controlled by specialists of the Mission Control Centre and by the Cosmonauts Leonid Popov and Valeriy Ryumin.

During the joint flight all the planned work including the unloading of the transport vehicle, the refuelling of the station and the pressurization of the compartments were carried out fully. A correction of the flight path of the complex was effected on April 24 by means of the Progress-8 propulsion unit.

After the correction the orbital parameters are as follows: the maximum distance from the earth's surface--368 km, the minimum distance--340 km, orbital period--91.4 minutes, and orbital inclination--51.6 degrees.

Leonid Popov and Valeriy Ryumin continue the work on board the Salyut-6 scientific station. Today's programme of the crew includes visual observations of the earth's surface with a view to studying the environment, biological experiments with higher plants, and physical exercises on the bicycle ergometer and the "running" track.

According to telemetry data, the onboard systems of the Salyut-6-Soyuz-35 research complex and of the Progress-8 spacecraft are functioning normally. The cosmonauts feel well.

End of Progress-8 Flight

LD262002 Moscow TASS in English 1920 GMT 26 Apr 80

[Text] Moscow, April 26, TASS--A TASS correspondent reports from the Mission Control Centre: The flight of the Progress-8 automatic transport spacecraft which was launched into a near-earth orbit on March 27, 1980, is over.

The Progress-8 spacecraft was oriented today at the estimated time by commands from the Mission Control Centre. The propulsion unit was ignited at 9 hours 54 minutes, Moscow time. As a result of deceleration the space-craft moved on to a descent path, entered the dense players of the atmosphere over a preset area of the Pacific Ocean, and ceased to exist.

Leonid Popov and Valeriy Ryumin continue the planned work on board the Salyut-6--Soyuz-35 orbital research complex. Today's programme comprises control check-ups of the onboard systems of the station, preventive maintenance activities and visual observations of the earth's atmosphere with a view to studying the environment. According to crew reports, the programme of the flight is being implemented successfully. The cosmonauts feel well.

Launching of Progress-9

ID270941 Moscow TASS in English 0932 GMT 27 Apr 80

[Text] Moscow, April 27, TASS--The automatic freight spaceship Progress-9 was launched in the Soviet Union at 9 hours 24 minutes, Moscow time, today in accordance with the programme of ensuring the further functioning of the orbital scientific-research complex Salyut-6-Soyuz.

The Progress-9 is to bring to the orbital scientific station Salyut-6 materials for use and different cargoes.

The freight ship was put into an orbit with the following parameters: the maximum distance from the surface of the earth--275 km, the minimum--192 km, the period of revolution--33.9 minutes, the inclination--51.6 degrees.

The Progress-9 systems are functioning normally.

CEREMONIAL MOSCOW MEETING MARKS COSMONAUTICS DAY

ID241423 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Apr 80 p 3

[TASS report: "Along the Road of Glory: Ceremonial Meeting Devoted to Cosmonautics Day"]

[Excerpt] Space exploration has become one of the leading directions of scientific and technical progress in the 20th century. Soviet people began this rapid advance of world science into the depths of space surrounding our planet. The working people of the fraternal socialist countries and the peoples of all the earth celebrate Cosmonautics Day with them.

A meeting of representatives of Moscow's working people and of soldiers of the capital's garrison in the Central Theater of the Soviet Army on 11 April was devoted to Cosmonautics Day.

In the presidium of the meeting were L. V. Smirnov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; I. D. Serbin, chief of a CPSU Central Committee department; A. I. Shibayev, chairman of the AUCCTU; minister, eminent Soviet scientists and pilot-cosmonauts.

Academician B.N. Petrov, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, delivered a report to the assembled people.

KUSTANAYSKAYA OBLAST COMMISSIONS TELEVISION APPARATUS

ID251601 Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 6 Apr 80 p 4

[Report by G. Polyakov, chairman of the Kustanayskaya Oblast Television and Radio Broadcasting Committee; "Virgin Land's Blue Screens"]

[Text] Kustanay--Relay apparatus has been commissioned in the settlement of Kusmurun. The inhabitants of Semiozernyy Rayon and the greater part of Karasuskiy Rayon now watch both central and republic television programs.

In order to extend the zone of assured television reception in Borovskiy, Leninskiy, Uritskiy and Komsomolskiy rayons a Kustanay-Leninskoye radio relay line is being constructed and the existing Troitsk-Kustanay line is being reequipped.